

THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC

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THE TEACHING OF MATERIA MEDICA.

For lo, these many centuries, the medical profession has applied various and sundry drugs to the treatment of disease. These remedial agents have been studied as to their action in health and their application in disease, by countless physicians in all parts of the world. What is the net result?

The Homœopathist says: "The keenly observant study of symptoms and accurate application thereto of remedial agents, is to the regular medical profession an unknown art."

The Eclectic says: "We grant the full value of your researches in pathology, but when you try to treat a sick patient your remedies are unreliable and you do not know how to use them."

And the Viennese nihilism so often quoted practically admits these accusations to be literally true; while from innumerable "leaders" in our ranks comes the same admission of the inefficacy of drug therapy. The scholarly graduate of the best medical colleges is *au fait* in pathology, but receives the suggestion of "treatment" with impatience or contempt.

What are the Professors of Materia Medica and Therapeutics doing, to uphold the honor and demonstrate the usefulness of their venerable Chairs?

Going on in the same old way, teaching the same antiquated trash that has won the universal reprobation of the profession.

The text-books are replicas. Take any one of them and you will find the musty lore of three generations back, with a few "new" ideas introduced by Ringer thirty years ago, and still unasimilated, and a crowd of "new remedies" not a whit better comprehended or more scientifically prescribed than the old ones, but simply popular because they are "new."

What constitutes a medical college faculty? A surgeon, a Professor of Practice, and an indeterminate number of colleagues. If there is a third "strong" man, he is the gynecologist or some other surgical specialist. Is there a medical college in America in which the Professor of Therapeutics is the "strong man," the "heavy-weight," or is

anything but one of the "supes" backing up the star performer?

Well, what more do they deserve? They go on lecturing as they have done for twenty years, imagining they are keeping abreast of the world's progress because they intercalate a few words about the coal-tars, antitoxins, serums, suggestion and hydrotherapy, and a few other resurrections. And when we come to sift the evidence in favor of these recent additions to our means of combating disease, we find it in no respect more scientific, more satisfactory, more convincing, or more precise in application than that relating to the older *materia medica*.

Take for example the coal-tars in influenza, where tons of them have been administered. Is there any evidence to show that this wholesale dosage ever modified favorably the course or termination of a single case?

And observe the beautiful precision with which antitoxin is used in diphtheria—simply administered in every suspected case, of every variety of form, without the slightest reference to symptoms, constitution of patient, age, or environment, or any other modifying circumstance. And yet the people who seek to make laudation of antitoxin a shibboleth as to one's standing in the profession, prate of the "mad search for specifics."

Now you may ask, what has prompted this outbreak. Well, mainly the fact that we are getting letters we cannot answer satisfactorily. Many, very many, write asking where they can come, or send their students, that they may learn alkaloidal therapeutics. "I want to send my son to a college where up-to-date thera-

peutics is taught," is a very frequent expression. And rarely does a day pass without a letter like the following:

"Dosimetry in my opinion is scientific therapeutics and will be recognized as such as soon as it is taught in the schools. Teachers along this line are what we need. If I could not get the alkaloids and your products I would give up the practice of medicine.

DR. A. HOFFMAN.

Petoskey, Mich."

Where are we to send them? The stress of many duties compels Dr. Waugh to limit his college work to one weekly lecture.

The college that can put a real live man into its chair of therapeutics, who will teach real, live, modern methods of treatment, who will drop the uncertain, variable, dangerous medication of the past and teach precision in drug-applications, intelligent and energetic intervention by drugs, will be richly rewarded. We have broken the soil and planted it; all that remains is to reap the harvest. Can you afford to neglect such opportunities?

We make this proposition to the medical colleges of America: Take your lists of graduates, and send each a circular asking his opinion as to your professor of *materia medica* investigating the alkaloidal method and discussing the alkaloids in his next course; and be guided by the results of your inquiry. If you find a respectable portion of your alumni favor it, set your man to work. But as long as the chair is held by a man who gives the same old lectures—twenty consecutive years, and does not want the bother of writing new ones, little is to be hoped.



Many babies die because the heart is too much weakened by coal-tars to respond to stimulus.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Hot temperaments receive benefit from drinking water. Water drinkers generally have keen appetites.—Hippocrates.

SUBSTITUTION IN DRUG STORES.

It Robs the Manufacturer and Swindles the Public.

Under the above caption *The Chicago American*, a daily paper which probably mirrors the thought of the masses better than any other of its class, has the following to say editorially in a recent issue:

"We again call attention to the dishonest practice of substituting an inferior article for that which is demanded on the ground that the one substituted is "just as good."

The druggist who indulges in the game of substitution is open to criticism from many points of view.

In the first place, he is ungrateful to the men who manufacture, and who, through widespread publicity, promote the druggist's business and profits.

If a man spends hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising and as a result sends customers to a druggist, it is extremely ungrateful as well as dishonest for the druggist to prevent the normal sale and for the sake of a few extra pennies to substitute an inferior article.

Substitution is dishonest toward the public. The druggist is asked for a certain remedy or other well-known and valuable article.

He replies that he has something else "just as good" or better, and often adds: "I make this myself and know just what it contains."

As a matter of fact he rarely or never makes it himself; he does *not* know what it contains. He simply patronizes one of the numerous concerns that make a business of putting on the market cheap substitutes to deceive the public.

If a druggist offers you something "just as good" you may be sure that he has not a very high opinion of your intelligence or of your importance. He does not tell his *best* customers what they want to buy; he does not tell them that they don't know what they want. He takes good care to give them just

what they ask for, because he wants to keep their custom.

For those whom he considers inferior or transient customers he reserves his phrases about something "just as good" that he makes himself.

If you ask a druggist for a certain article and he offers you something else "just as good," tell him that *you* know what you want and that you will patronize a drug store that gives you credit for ordinary intelligence. You might ask the clerk who wants you to take something "just as good" whether he will accept a button in place of the half dollar owing him on the ground that the button is "just as good," and that you know personally what it contains.

The substituting druggist who wants a dollar will not accept anything else "just as good." He reflects on your intelligence; he thinks that you don't know what you want, or believes that you will not insist upon having it.

The system of substitution encourages adulteration of goods and encourages dishonesty. It discourages the work of energetic men. It is the duty of the public to stop the practice, and that it can easily do by patronizing merchants who keep and sell what the public wants."

That the above is true in theory as well as in fact there is no question. That the druggist is not alone to blame is also true. Substitution in its ultimate sense is ever present with us in all walks of life, and it is only when the injury and injustice which result are apparent and pronouncedly detrimental that we "howl."

In the broad sense we are all substitutes, yet we cannot brook the sinful type, and it is to this class that the editorial refers.

Every man and every enterprise is entitled to its just dues. The people are awakening; when they are fully aroused

Where heat and cold are used, their depressing effects must be remembered.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

The hardest waters do most service to those whose bowels are moist and phlegmatic.—Hippocrates.

they will see that this is done. It only needs the unqualified stamp of approval or disapproval of the great American people to determine what is to be. Watch out.

The Golden Rule and the law of self-preservation run parallel. The children of the inner kingdom never crowd. The more, the more room.

VIRTUE OF FRUITS.

If our bilious friends would throw aside their liver pills and study nature in her most smiling and courteous mood, they would allow her to tempt them as Eve tempted Adam; they would take to fruit, and by pleasant, natural and healthful methods free themselves of the thick, bilious impurities which make them a nuisance to themselves as well as to all around them. Fruits not only furnish nutriment; they carry water and various salts and organic acids into the system in order to stimulate appetite and improve digestion. Like all other foods, if eaten improperly they will disagree. Cooked fruits may be eaten with any meal, but when fruit is used for special dietetic purposes, its effect is always more pronounced if taken alone, either at the commencement of meals, or better, between them. The poorest time for eating fruit is at the end of a very hearty dinner at which considerable variety of food has already been consumed. Fruit in general is less wholesome when eaten out of its natural season.

Fresh fruits, such as oranges, shadocks and others of that character, are better taken before breakfast than after, provided this agree with the person.

Many persons cannot eat strawberries

because of the acid they contain. A little white pepper sprinkled on the fruit counteracts the effect of the acid without impairing their delicate flavor.

One of the most pleasing mixtures of fresh fruits is that of large, ripe, red raspberries and white currants, blended with a syrup flavored with orange and lemon juice, and frappéd. Punch or fruit mixtures of this kind may be served at various times, as the first course of a luncheon or breakfast in warm weather, as dessert at an informal luncheon, or in place of and in the same way as a frozen punch after the roast. It can be made of all sorts and conditions of fruits, canned, preserved or fresh. Such combinations belong to the chapter in cook books which should be headed: "To be mixed with taste and skill." Certain directions and suggestions are mentioned as guide posts only, but the selection and blending, the flavoring and serving, are matters of individual taste and cultivation.

Bananas, which contain a large percentage of starch, are highly nutritive. If eaten at the beginning of a meal they are better baked. To prepare six bananas in this way, make a syrup of the juice of two oranges, one lemon and half a cup of sugar. Put the bananas in a flat granite baking dish and cover with the juice. Put in a fairly hot oven and bake for twenty or twenty-five minutes until the fruit cooks fairly clear. Baste occasionally and if necessary turn the bananas over once so the juice may be distributed evenly throughout. After they are baked, remove from the syrup and cook the latter to a jelly; then put the jelly over the bananas and chill. Serve as dessert.

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Cirrhosis of Liver: Apocynum Can. has proved valuable in reducing the ascites.—Musser, J. A. M. A.

The lightest, purest, and softest waters are most fit for those who are apt to be costive.—Hippocrates.

For a person recovering from typhoid fever bananas cooked in this manner are said to be very beneficial. Care should be taken, however, that they are thoroughly baked, so that all the starch has been turned to sugar.

Veritas praevalerebit (the truth will prevail) some day, and if not in your day, you will be all the better and wiser for having tried to help her.

ARECOLINE.

All over the world, in the highest grades of civilization and among the lowest savages, we find an almost universal tendency to indulgence in the habitual use of drugs, for the pleasure derivable therefrom, apart from the relief of disease. Few families of the human race are without some form of alcoholic intoxicant. Tobacco had only to be introduced for the craving for it to arise. It is said that when it was first introduced to them the Hottentots of Cape Colony sacrificed for tobacco the herds which alone afforded them security against starvation. Every plant in which caffeine has been found had been adopted as the basis of hot beverages; tea by the Chinese, coffee by the Arabs, chocolate by the Mexicans, guarana by the Brazilian Indians and maté by the Paraguayans. Opium, coca and hashish spread their baleful influence in spite of every consideration against them; while the newer creations of the chemist's art serve as the basis of new and disastrous habituations.

In Eastern Asia immense quantities of the areca nut are consumed as a masticatory, mixed with the leaves of the Piper Betel. This is powerfully astringent, and the weak conclusion has been

assumed that the use of this substance is occasioned by the tendency to diarrhea common in hot latitudes. No evidence is offered that the chewing is especially common to those so affected, or that it is in any way a preventive, or is so considered; and as with other habit drugs we must until better data are obtainable be content with the explanation that the men chew betel because they like to.

The betel nut is obtained from the *Areca Catechu*, an East Indian palm. *Jahns* found in it three alkaloids, arecaine, arecoline and traces of a third, probably guvacine.

Arecaine occurs in stable, colorless crystals, very soluble in water, in dilute alcohol, less in absolute alcohol; insoluble in ether, chloroform or benzene. It forms soluble salts and has an acid reaction. (*Bocquillon-Limousin*.)

Jahns considers arecaine the active principle of areca, and pronounces it a powerful tenicide, resembling pelletierine. Half a grain kills a rabbit in a few moments. In its action it resembles muscarine, but depresses both respiration and heart, causes tetanic convulsions and increases peristalsis extraordinarily. Locally or internally used, it contracts the pupils. Dose 0.001 (*Bocquillon-Limousin*).

Arecoline, $C_8 H_{13} NO_2$, is a volatile oil, miscible in all proportions in water, alcohol, ether or chloroform. It forms crystalline salts, and is pronounced very toxic. It exists in the nut in the proportion of about 0.1 per cent.

In doses of 0.025—0.050 hypodermically it killed a large rabbit; 0.020 killed a cat, and 0.075 killed a dog. The heartbeats lessened until they ceased, the in-

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Moyer treats arteriosclerosis by reducing to a diet that secures metabolic equilibrium.—*Medicine*.

They who drink water for the recovery of health must be careful in the choice they make.—Hippocrates.

spirations being augmented (*Bocquillon-Limousin*).

Arecoline hydrobromate occurs in white crystals, soluble in water and in alcohol. The dose for a horse is given as 0.03—0.06 (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ —1).

Marme says arecoline resembles muscarine in its action on the heart, and depresses respiration.

Fohner says arecoline hydrobromate stimulates the salivary glands more powerfully than pilocarpine, and is a more active laxative than physostigmine.

It is especially used for colic of horses, in doses of 0.3—0.6 (gr. v-x; evidently a mistake for 0.03—0.06); to men for tenia 0.004—0.006 (gr. i-15—i-10), and as a myotic. Dropped in the eye in 1 per cent solution it produces violent myosis, reaching its maximum in 10 and beginning to subside in 30 minutes (*Lavagna*).

In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours the pupil is still somewhat enlarged. Intraocular tension is not modified. Increased refraction from ciliary spasm precedes iris dilation.

In glaucoma *Lavagni* and *Bietti* pronounce it superior to physostigmine though less enduring in effect.

Chetwood-Aiken confirms this opinion. No headache or other unpleasant after-effect is noted, as after physostigmine. He uses $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solutions. A drop of 1 per cent solution instilled into the eye causes lachrymation and ciliary spasm for a minute, then slight hyperemia and subcorneal injection, subsiding in a few minutes; in two minutes violent clonic spasms of the iris, with dilatation of the pupils.

The point of special interest to us is the action of arecoline in stimulating

peristalsis. If this effect can be produced by doses too small to cause suffering, it is an inestimable remedy; as it can be administered hypodermically. We would suggest that for this purpose a dose of 0.001 (gr. i-67) be employed, modified according to results. A significant statement in Dr. Thomson's report is, that the pain occasioned by a full dose does not last long, but that the cathartic action continues much longer.

No matter how great a man's achievements may be, if he has the right spirit, he will not indulge in complacency, but will rather measure what he has done against his possibilities.

BEATS SUBSTITUTION.

We received a letter the other day from a prominent Indiana physician, telling us of a visit just paid him by the representative of a manufacturing chemical house. On telling the agent that he was using the Abbott Company's supplies, the veracious traveling man explained that his firm supplied all the goods used by the Abbott Co., and by buying directly from the firm he represented he could save the Abbott Co.'s profits! Of course the statement was a deliberate falsehood, and on its face this was evident. Not one firm in the world makes all the goods supplied by the Abbott Co. Its materials are purchased wherever they are to be found of the best quality; and if that is not good enough, special contracts are made for superior qualities, as in the case of the sulphocarbolates. Others are prepared in the Abbott laboratory from the raw materials.

But this method of wheedling the doc-

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Toxemia from fermenting food aggravates disease and causes convulsions in children.—*Byrne, Merck's Arch.*

In uricemic headaches a grain of iodoform will sometimes give magical relief, especially in young patients.

tor into becoming a customer must be successful, from the persistence with which it is worked. With some supply houses the response comes inevitably, parrot like: "Yes, we have the Abbott's goods, but we have our own, made of the same materials by the same house—the only difference is in the label and the lower price"—etc. And the customer buys on the strength of these representations, and after trial concludes that the asserted virtues of the articles are imaginary.

What? Do you mean to assert that nobody else can make good granules?

By no means. But let us reason together a little. These people spend extra money to send out travelling salesmen, and still sell their goods below the Abbott prices. How can they do it?

We have seen that the agent resorts to falsehood to get custom. Will a man lie and yet not steal? Would you expect people who do such things to be scrupulous in giving the very best, in full weight, prepared by the most expert workmen? The difference in selling price, and the expense of agents, must come from somewhere—and you are surely verdant if you believe it all comes out of the profits. Cheaper goods, cheaper work—one or the other is absolutely necessary for lower prices and higher expenses.

Let us in conclusion make one statement for the benefit of the next "drummer" who comes with such tales: Every granule sent out by The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., is made in their own laboratory by their own chemists. The very best drugs to be obtained are used, regardless of the price, and things not obtainable in the market are prepared

for the Company by special contract, or produced in the Abbott laboratory.

Just put this before the next one that takes a rise out of you, and tell him the A. A. Co. is ready to back up its statements with the necessary evidence and only wants the opportunity.

One more word: Don't blame the firm whose agents use this means of getting customers, as they may not have authorized it. And don't blame the agent too much. He may be on probation, and his success means a living for his wife and little ones. And the canons of commercial law hold him guiltless who makes sales.

It is the greatness of man not his wealth, which is to be sought for; it is the freedom of man, not his comfort, which is the supreme interest of society.

DO WITHOUT MEAT.

A short time ago the meat trust was threatening the people. Now the people are beginning to threaten the trust. In making its grand corner on the beef and pork supply of the country, the trust omitted to calculate upon the possibility of the people refusing to eat meat. They also omitted to figure upon the fact that in summer it is an easier thing to do so than at any other season.

The fight is on. Each day, according to the reports of big market men, the purchases of meat are beginning to grow less and less. All the putting up of prices in the world will not amount to anything when the people refuse to buy the product. Any sort of concerted movement in this direction will in a week or two make carloads and carloads of meat a drug on the market. By an abstinence

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Sheldon (*Clin. Review*) treats intestinal sepsis by ox-gall, with duotal or with benzophthol and pancreatin.

Iodoform externally has relieved gout. Its internal use in this malady seems well worthy a careful study.

that will not in any way affect their health or happiness, but will rather induce both, the people hold the reins of power with strength invincible. The beef trust must suffer the result of its own folly and tyranny.

A number of combinations among working people have already been formed. The members of this combination pledge themselves not to eat any meat.

Habit often creates formidable bugaboos against a method of life that is not customary. On this principle a very large number of persons have come to believe that it is impossible to live comfortably without meat. Those who have made actual experiment in doing without it, say positively that the abstinence from it has made them stronger, better-humored, less liable to fatigue, clearer and more vivid in the functions of the brain, and infinitely more healthful as to the digestive processes.

Meat is not necessary either for the sustenance of human life or for human happiness. Men may thrive without it and have done so in innumerable cases. Those who confine themselves to fowl and vegetable foods, find that they increase in strength and weight, their muscles are harder and stronger, they can do more work and walk longer distances without fatigue. People who cannot afford chicken find ample sustenance in milk, cheese, eggs, corn and macaroni, which are highly nitrogenous; and the vegetables in season.

An excess of meat in warm weather is an absolute menace to health, those so indulging putting a severe strain upon the liver and subjecting themselves to frequent attacks of biliousness.

The greatest menace to the success of the meat trust is that the majority of the people in the city and country are not rich. It is these who are continuing to abstain from meat, and as the movement attains greater strength their abstinence will be apt to fall like a blight upon the trust. The people, backed by the assurance of physicians that abstinence from meat will not hurt them are finding that they can live comfortably on eggs, fish, rice, hominy, barley and the various vegetables; and those who have tried this regimen are satisfied and pleased with the change. There is no end to the possibilities when the people commence to act in harmony. The beef trust's power is fast waning and the end is in sight.

Society stands not for the care of the body, but for the nobility of the soul. The measure of a people is the greatness of its spirit.

THE UNSPEAKABLE DOWIE.

The public press recently announced the death of Miss Dowie. While curling her hair the alcohol in the lamp seems to have somehow ignited and set fire to her hair, from the effects of which she was so shockingly burned as to cause her death. As was expected her father allowed no physician to be called until too late to save the girl's life. And while every human being must deplore the sufferings and death of the unfortunate girl, the community stood ready to appreciate the consistency of the father who stood to his colors, persisted in his fanatic devotion to the principles he preached, even in such an instance. In fact, one was willing to award him the

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Delirium Tremens: Lupulin, valerian, bull nettle and passiflora are often efficacious hypnotics.—Crothers, *Med. Record*.

The healthy and strong may drink such water as comes in their way indiscriminately.—Hippocrates.

merit of really believing his own doctrine; and had he sat down quietly saying: "The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord," a tribute of unwilling admiration would have not been withheld.

But John Alexander Dowie is not that sort of a hairpin. Most emphatically not. Here was an opportunity not to be lost. The commercial instinct dominated and the big brute rose to the bait like a pickerel to a minnow. The girl's fate could be utilized to strengthen his hold on his dupes, and Dowie at once proclaimed that he had forbidden his daughter curling her hair and her awful fate was the penalty for her disobedience.

Let us look into this matter a little. What is the doctrine involved?

What is the deity of whom John Alexander Dowie claims to be the earthly representative?

What if any relation does he bear to the Christian God?

A woman curls her hair. Surely not a very culpable thing, even though her father had expressed disapproval. She was of legal age and parental authority was moral, not legal. Was she the only girl who ever curled her hair despite her father's objections?

Dowie claims his deity to be the God of the Bible. He therefore holds the Decalogue to be obligatory; yet every law of this code is broken daily, hourly, by many and sundry. We would even fear the Tenth Commandment would seem to have been in imminent danger of infraction by Dowie himself, when dealing with Mr. Stevenson. But no such fate as burning alive seems to follow the transgressions of God's laws. It would seem then that one may with apparent

impunity disregard God's laws, but woe be if he disregards Dowie's. Seems queer, doesn't it?

Why such an awful punishment? Dowie says God sent it. Then He must have known that Dowie wanted it—must have prayed for it. Did he? Did Dowie ask God to burn his daughter alive for curling her hair? If not, one would seem justified in comparing the visitation to the act of the ape who crushed his master's skull trying to kill a fly.

We have searched the New Testament carefully, and by no stretch of imagination can we picture Jesus as enacting the part of Dowie, or the precious conception of the God of love, whose mercy endureth forever, enacting the role Dowie attributes to his deity. We go back through the Holy Books, and in vain endeavor to fit Dowie's conception of the Deity to any portraiture of the Godhead as there given, until through the obscurity of the beginning of things we see shaping before one's startled eyes, not the lineaments of the great Jehovah, but the blood-stained features of Moloch.

In many religions, the devotees of each sect assert that the deity worshipped by the other sects is not the true God but the devil. An ancient Gnostic amulet, dating from the period when orthodoxy was in the ascendant and the members of the Gnostic sects were utilized mainly as heat-producers—this amulet apparently portrays that most exquisite of Christian emblems, the shepherd with his lamb. But on close inspection it is found to really represent the jackal-headed Anubis.

To return to the Dowie case: Why this seemingly trifling infraction of the pseudo prophet's laws should be so ter-



Delirium Tremens: Chloral, bromides and coal-tars are depressing and dangerous in the stage of delirium.—Crothers, *Med. Record*.

In uricemic headache, is the speedy relief obtained from iodoform due to antiseptis or dissolution of uric acid?

ribly punished, when so many other transgressors go free, is difficult of comprehension. It would seem that the danger is more imminent the nearer one approaches Dowie; and the part of prudence would seem to be to keep at as great a distance from him as possible. But how about brother-in-law Stevenson? If burning alive were the punishment assigned to disobediently curling the hair, what, oh what, would compass Stevenson's turpitude! Milton's hell itself would fall far short of his deserts. And here it would seem that Dowie's quick appreciation has failed him. Why has he not appropriated the Mt. Pelee holocaust? Is it not an evidence of the preparations to get up something really worthy of Stevenson's disobedience? Or perhaps it happened because Dowie's son disobediently parted his hair in the middle.

He is a very blind man who does not carry in his heart the burden of unsolved problems and on his conscience the shame of unredressed wrongs.

PURE MILK.

At a meeting of the Milk Commission of the Medical Society at Brooklyn recently, the following dairy rules, taken from those of the United States Department of Agriculture, were adopted as being most favorable, if carried out, to the production of pure milk.

1. The stable.—Keep dairy cattle in a room or building by themselves. It is preferable, when possible, to have no cellar below and no storage loft above. The stable should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors and walls, and be plainly construct-

ed. Store the manure under cover outside the cow stables, and remove it to a distance as often as practicable. Whitewash the stable once or twice a year; use land plaster in the manure gutters daily; clear and thoroughly air the stable before milking; in hot weather sprinkle the floors.

2. The cows.—Have the herd examined at least twice a year by a skilled veterinarian. Promptly remove from the herd any animal suspected of being in bad health, and reject her milk. Never add an animal to the herd until certain she is free from disease, especially tuberculosis. Do not allow the cows to be excited by hard driving or abuse. Feed liberally, using only fresh, palatable food-stuffs. Provide water in abundance, easy of access and always pure. Do not allow any strongly-flavored food like garlic, cabbage or turnips to be eaten. Clean the entire body of the cows daily. If the hair in the region of the udder is not easily kept clean, it should be clipped. If the sides of the cow are plastered with dirt or manure, as is often the case, a certain amount is sure to fall into the pail during the milking. This is where the trouble really begins, for this dirt and manure abound in bacteria, which causes decomposition in the milk and thereby induces intestinal disease in children fed on it.

3. The milking.—The milker should be clean in all respects and should avoid contact with contagious diseases. He should wash and dry his hands and clean his nails just before milking. After the hands have been washed with soap and water, a little vaselin may be used on them, thereby preventing scales from the teat or fingers getting into the milk.

The vaselin thus used should be kept

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Delirium Tremens: Ice to the nape of the neck is one of the most powerful excitants.—Crothers, *Med. Record*.

Milk is good for the consumptive and emaciated, if they are free from fever and derangement of the digestive apparatus.—Hippocrates.

in collapsible tubes and not in bottles. The milker should wear clean dry garments, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

Brush the udder and surrounding parts before milking, and wipe them with a clean damp cloth. Commence milking at the same time every morning and evening, and milk quietly and thoroughly. Use a pail with an aperture not over eight inches in diameter and provided with a tight fitting cover. Throw away the first few streams from each teat. This first milk is watery and of little value, and during the intervals between milking, the bacteria from the air get into the cow's teats and grow with great rapidity. These bacteria cause early souring of the milk. If in any milking a part of the milk is bloody or stringy, or unnatural in appearance, the whole milk of that cow should be rejected. Milk with dry hands or oiled as above; never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk. If any accident occurs by which the pailful, or partly full, of milk becomes dirty, do not try to remove this by straining but reject all this milk and rinse the pail.

4. Care of the milk.—Remove the milk of every cow from the dairy at once to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet, strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth, or a layer of cotton, as soon as it is drawn. Cool, bottle and seal the milk as soon as it is strained. The rapid cooling of milk is a matter of very great importance. Coolers, suitable for use with well water or ice water, can be had at any dairy supply house at small cost. By using one of these, the cow odor, the heat and much of the dirt, can be removed from milk in a few minutes. The milk should

be cooled too and kept at 45 degrees F. Clean all dairy utensils by first thoroughly rinsing them in warm water; then clean inside and out with a brush and hot water, to which a cleansing material such as washing soda has been added; then rinse, and lastly sterilize by boiling water or steam. Use pure water only. After cleaning, keep the utensils inverted in pure air and sun if possible.

If precautions like the above rules are strictly carried out, the milk will be clean and remain sweet for a considerable length of time. The fresher the milk is, the better it will be for family use.

Gratitude decreases in inverse ratio with the lapse of time following the beneficent act.

SANITARY WORK IN HAWAII.

Something like that which we have done for Cuba in the way of sanitation we appear to be accomplishing in the Hawaiian Islands.

Three years ago our Department of Agriculture, having heard that a Venezuelan shrub known locally as the Frailejon purgo, and to scientists as *Jatropha gossypifolia*, had been found of use in the treatment of leprosy, secured some of the plants and sent twenty-seven of them to Honolulu. They were set out in the experiment station grounds there and grew vigorously. Since then the bacteriological laboratory of the Hawaiian board of health has been testing the efficiency of the "tuatua," as the natives call it, on both white and brown lepers, with results which are considered highly encouraging.

Unfortunately the juice of the tuatua is a most unpleasant medicine to take, its immediate effects being much like

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Delirium Tremens: Total abstinence from food in the early stage gives the best results.—Crothers, *Med. Record*.

Iodoform is a capital antiseptic in many conditions of the stomach requiring such an action. Give enough.

those of a severe attack of cholera, and so painful that few of the Kanaka lepers can be persuaded to take more than one dose; and even at Molokai no compulsion can be exercised upon them.

In Tahiti, however, the natives have shown more courage and a greater inclination to endure pain, on the chance of escaping certain death in its most horrible form at the end of a few years; and there, it is said, a really wonderful advance has been made in the treatment of a disease that never before yielded to treatment in the slightest degree. In some cases reported, after a fair trial of the drug, no symptoms of the disease remain, and in many others marked improvement in condition has been noted.

If we shall be able ultimately to free the world from a malady much older, more widely distributed and more terrible, than that over which we have gained so complete and brilliant a victory in Cuba, our annexation of the Hawaiian Islands will prove a blessing to mankind whatever else may or may not result therefrom.

No good is certain but the steadfast mind, the undivided will to seek the good.

IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Another effort is being made to get Congress to establish a national system of coast and interstate quarantine and disinfection.

Two bills on the subject are now pending, known as the Spooner-Ray bill and the Perkins-Hepburn bill. The former aims to establish a board of public health, to be composed of a commissioner and a representa-

tive from each state and territorial board of health, and others, the board to be known as the National Commission of Public Health. The Perkins-Hepburn bill proposes to convert the United States Marine Hospital Service into a National Health Department.

Dr. Wyman, the head of the Marine Hospital Service, is pushing the bill to lift his bureau to the dignity of a department, while the sanitary organizations and boards of health are striving to secure the enactment of the Spooner-Ray bill, which is favored also by the executive committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation, and by the American Public Health Association.

Whenever the United States has been threatened by epidemics of disease from Europe or Asia, the need of a more thorough system of quarantine and sanitation has been sorely felt. The Marine Hospital Service has, it is true, done good work under existing circumstances; but it lacks the strength which co-operation on the part of health boards of the various states would give a national body, and it should therefore be superseded by a body such as that proposed by the Spooner-Ray bill.

It is absolutely necessary to enlist the direct interest of the various states in the work of quarantine and disinfection against diseases which become epidemic; and the Marine Hospital Service has thus far been unable to secure this co-operation in a proper degree. Congress should therefore establish the commission proposed by the Spooner-Ray bill, or better, the Perkins-Hepburn bill, which utilizes an organization already proved effective, and enlarges its scope and powers.

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The treatment of delirium tremens is a question of elimination; especially by the skin.—Crothers, *Med. Record*.

You can obtain all of the iodine and iodide effects from iodoform, plus local gastric anesthesia.

LEADING ARTICLES

NARCOTINE AND STYPTICIN.

By W. C. Abbott, M. D.



W. C. Abbott, M. D.

NARCOTINE forms about 6 per cent of opium, the percentage varying widely.

The formula is $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. It resembles codeine somewhat more closely than it does morphine, but has less depressant action than either. In

frogs it causes some depression, quickly followed by an increase of reflex excitability like that produced by strychnine. In mammals the depression is still slighter, followed by excitement, restlessness, tremors, increase of reflex excitability even to convulsions, ending in death; the symptoms exactly coinciding with those of strychnine. The pulse is slowed by direct action on the heart. Very large doses have been taken with little or no narcotic effect, narcotine being much less toxic than codeine (*Cushny*).

Narcotine is considered a cotarnine opianate. Narcotine is obtained by exhausting opium with water, treating with

hydrochloric acid, precipitating with sodium carbonate, and crystallizing in alcohol in the presence of a little animal black. It forms handsome needle crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol, in chloroform, and in 33 parts of ether (*Bocquillon*).

Narcotine possesses antiperiodic properties similar to those of quinine, which it is said to excel. It causes diaphoresis. It is the least toxic of the opium alkaloids (*Claude Bernard*), less convulsant than thebaine and papaverine, while doses of 0.40 (gr. vj) did not induce somnolence.

This agent has been used in malarial affections in India, in doses of 0.05—0.15 (*Shaughnessy*), and narcotine sulphate in doses of one gram (*Root*).

When narcotine is oxidized, oxygen and water are abstracted and the base is decomposed into opianic acid and cotarnine. The hydrochlorate of cotarnine has been termed stypticin, from its styptic properties. The formula is $C_{22}H_4NO_4Cl$ (Merck gives it as $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3HO; HCl$). It is a yellow crystalline powder, very bitter, easily soluble in water and in warm alcohol.

The solutions are yellow but become darker on exposure to light. Its chemical constitution closely approximates that of hydrastinine, differing by the substitution of the methoxyl group, OCH_3 for an atom of hydrogen. The physiologic effects confirm this close relationship. In frogs stypticin causes central paralysis. In mammals large doses cause narcotism, followed by paralysis, death occurring from paralysis of the respiratory center. The fatal result can be prevented by artificial respiration. No influence on the circulation could be detected, wherein it differs from hydrastinine. Nevertheless, clinical observation has demonstrated that stypticin possesses valuable hemostatic properties. This is especially the case with uterine hemorrhages. It is useless in hemorrhage from uterine cancer. So also, it has proved ineffective in hemorrhages depending upon pelvic exudations and ovarian congestions. In menorrhagia and metrorrhagia it has proved exceedingly effective. The drug is well tolerated by the stomach. Pregnancy does not contraindicate its use (Liebreich), as it does not cause uterine contractions.

Ronsse and Walton pronounced stypticin a tonic to the circulation, especially the heart, and useful in hemoptysis. The dose is 0.20 (gr. iiij), best hypodermically in the gluteal region (Gottschalk). In very severe menorrhagias he gave it four hours before the expected flow. By the mouth, 0.025 (gr. ss) five times a day, in capsule or tablet; the latter being preferable on account of the bitterness. Hypodermically it may be injected in 10 per cent watery solution (Merck).

Especially in the profuse menstua-

tion of young girls it has proved effective and in those occurring about the climacteric. Merck recommends it in doses from gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 4, five times a day.

Gottschalk gives stypticin the preference over other hemostatics in dysmenorrheic hemorrhages, on account of its sedative, anodyne and soporific properties. In subinvolution the hemostatic effects were in every case permanent, which would indicate the valuable power of contracting the connective fibers, but not the muscular tissue of the enlarged uterus. The action is primarily on the nervous centers, lowering the rapidity of the respiration and secondarily the blood-pressure. It is therefore a relaxant hemostatic, for active hemorrhages.

Boldt has found stypticin useful in acne, rosacea, eczema, urticaria, etc., when connected with menstruation. Munk found it effective in restraining hemorrhages following the extraction of a tooth, inserting a tablet in the cavity. He suggests the same local application for the bleeding following circumcision. It is not, however, a local blood-coagulant, but a true hemostatic, acting by vaso-constriction of the small vessels.

Bloch recommends stypticin topically for parenchymatous bleeding from cavities.

Marcus found its internal use ineffective in checking bleeding occurring in dental cases, but the direct application never failed, besides being painless. Hulisch testifies to the efficacy of stypticin applied locally, in dental work upon notorious hemophiliacs. Munk found 10 per cent solutions strikingly successful in checking epistaxis, and Jahl succeeded in the same cases by applying stypticin gauze.

Among the authorities who have re-



Pneumonia treated by antipneumococcus Serum: Twelve cases, four died.—Sears, *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Iodoform is one of the very few remedies that has held favor in pulmonary tuberculosis. Give to verge of iodism.

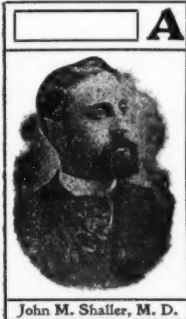
ported favorably on the hemostatic property of stypticin are Boldt, McGee, Gottschalk, Nassauer, Gärtig, Bakofen, von Braitenberg, Bossi, Freund, Nedo-

rodow, Pazzi, Paoletti, Zaramella, Heyden, Abegg, Walther, Lavialle, Ruysen, Munk, Bloch, Jahl, Marcus and Hulisch. Ravenswood, Ill.

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"OH! THAT TIRED FEELING."

By John M. Shaller, M. D.



John M. Shaller, M. D.

A POPULAR fallacy which ought to be strenuously opposed by physicians is that of taking Spring medicines for that "tired feeling;" the belief being, that during winter, impurities accumulate to such an extent in the blood that when warmer weather comes on, one feels languid and has that "tired feeling"—a sure indication for a blood-purifier, so the advertisement goes. If a few pimples should make their appearance, and they usually do in young people, this is evidence beyond a doubt that impurities exist and that these impurities are trying to escape from the body and that compounds, particularly of sarsaparilla and iodide of potash must be given. Sure enough, after several days' treatment, acne does appear, inflamed and pus-forming; showing clearly, according to quack literature, that the medicine is working all right. There is the pus, a poison that has been accumulating in the blood for months, circulating there until Spring-time, making the victim feel tired, while all that was needed was a little blood purifier to drive it all out in the form of suppurating pimples.

It is difficult to convince people that this is not true. Every doctor is some-

times asked to give Spring medicines or blood-purifiers, even when nothing is the matter with the individual. They have been led to believe that it is necessary, even when they feel well. Always tell them that such remedies are not needed. Do not lend your voice to that of the patent medicine maker, and aid him in promulgating false doctrines. Tell them that you can give them something that will make them break out, if they believe that this is a sign of existing impurities. If they want this, iodide of potash will usually accomplish it. If you are afraid that your patient will go elsewhere, or worse still, that he will buy some advertised nostrum, write a prescription yourself for sarsaparilla, or better still, tell them that they may be run down and need a good tonic. Then give them strychnine arsenate. This matter frequently thus settles down to a purely business proposition, that is, whether you have the patient or whether some one else shall get him. Each physician has just as much right to practise medicine on business rules, and give a good honest tonic as strychnine instead of being instrumental in making the supposed patient take some patent mixture that is likely to do more harm than good. The writer has seen very severe cases of iodine poisoning resulting from taking advertised Spring blood-remedies.

The physician's duty is plain—relieve

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In syphilis, when absorption needs stimulation and mercury cannot be given, combine iodoform and irisin.

Milk is hurtful to those whose bowels are subject to flatulency, or grumbling, and to those who complain of thirst.—Hippocrates.

those who come to you for advice. If they have a fixed notion that their blood is impure, there is only one thing to do, get that notion out of their heads. There can be nothing wrong in assisting verbal advice with a little material medicine. If the imagination plays a strong part in any case, it is the imagination that must be most strongly impressed. Quack advertisers make the people believe anything.

What is it that does the good when cures are effected, the medicine taken? No, not always. It is the impression mentally received while reading quack literature, which affirms in words decidedly expressed, that the medicine *will* cure without doubt. Have you ever read of a quack medicine that *might* cure? No, it *will* cure. There is the point. There is not a practitioner who cannot give medicine that will perform better cures than quack remedies can. The difference between the two classes of men is that one is always positive, and the other is not always so.

There are no medicines used by quack physicians that are not used or known to physicians. There are no secret medicines. There may be secret combinations. There is a very entertaining book, called "Secret Nostrums and Systems," published by Oleson & Co., 35 Clark St., Chicago, which is a very remarkable book in this way: It gives a tolerably close analysis of nearly all the quack nostrums on the market. The book is a wonder in itself, and it is astonishing to note some of the medicines that enter into combinations of the most wonderful patent medicines that are advertised to-day. Nowhere is there any medicine in all the analyses of quack medicines, that is not well

known to the physician of ordinary ability. I repeat what I have said just above, there are no secret medicines; quacks have no knowledge that is superior or beyond the knowledge of ordinary physicians. Although they claim this—claim that they use medicines of which the physicians know nothing—this is absolutely false in every particular, and the only reason why patent medicines are sold is simply on account of the convincing literature that is sent out for the purpose of selling same.

The more positive a physician is, the more success will he have. Become positive; if you are not so, practise it. Tell your patients you can cure them; make them believe it, if you do not have to deviate too visibly from the truth. You may sometimes have to stretch your conscience a little; but if you are so constituted that you cannot do it at all without losing sleep, better be a lawyer, or enter some other occupation which needs more truth. It is indeed a very sad fact that physicians must tell awful big ones, that is—sometimes. But when told to one who is sick or imagines himself to be worse than he is, with the decided and firm object in view of benefiting him, tell it good, big and strong. It's your business, not exactly to juggle with the truth, but to make the sick well. Many a life has been saved by it, outside of the sick room, as well as in it. Here is one place where the end frequently justifies the means.

Once I had a patient whom I thought would surely die. He had some heart spell, and when I saw him he was apparently in a very serious condition. He was sitting up in bed, having severe pains about the heart and hardly able to breathe; he was dictating to his at-



In goiter, while using iodine by cataphoresis, give irisin internally enough to keep the liver active.

Instead of the bulky doses of potassium iodide just try the little granules of iodoform to verge of iodism.

torney his will; he considered himself to be dying and I thought so too. He seemed very anxious for his will to be completed, and told me that I must hurry up and keep him alive that long, because he felt that his time was up, and between his gasps for breath and excruciating pain he attended to the drawing up of his will. Finally, he turned around to me and said: "Doctor, is there any possible chance for me to live?" I told him that he could not die if he wanted to; there was no possible chance for him to die; he was bound to get well. He said: "Do you really believe that?" I told him emphatically that I did. He said: "If that is so, I will take another chance and make another effort;" which he did and lived for many years thereafter. I believed at the time I was telling this that there was no possible hope for him; I did not see how he could live; yet I did not hesitate a moment to do what I considered to be my duty. The duty did not consist solely in giving medicine; but in making a mental impression and in telling the patient something which I did not believe myself. In this case the end justified the means. Had I told him: "Well, good man, you had better prepare yourself, for you have only a few minutes to live, there is no hope at all for you," he would have surely died, simply because he would have given up all hope.

Look at the effects of advertising Spring medicines. Millions of dollars pass from the hands of gullible people into the hands of the makers of these mixtures. The worst of it is, this money is diverted from the natural guardians of health, the doctors. What produces this effect? The people are made to

believe that blood medicines are a necessity; their minds are worked on and they hand over their dollars. The strange part of it is, they give out this money for something which is not needed, and which frequently makes sickness where before there was health. The medicine is made to sell, just as in the little piece of poetry in Bryant's collection, which tells of the seller of razors, who offered them at a few cents apiece. A man who purchased one went home and tried to shave himself; but it would not shave. Angry, he went back to the peddler with his complaints, and asked why he was selling razors which would not shave. The man replied that they were not made to shave, but made to sell.

There is something, a very great deal, in fact, feeling languid in Spring, just a bit lazy, just a little less ambitious. Cold wintry weather is an excellent tonic for some people. The circulation is more active, the blood pressure is increased, bringing about a feeling of well being.

When warm weather comes, there is a general muscular relaxation. As the tone of the circulatory system depends entirely upon muscular contraction of the heart, as well as of the muscular coats of the arterioles, there must necessarily be sluggishness of blood circulation. We continue to eat as heartily and of the same class of food, as in winter, over-eating and partaking of heavy diet. Gastric and intestinal indigestion are very often the cause of that tired feeling; and of mental depression, even unto the border of melancholia. It causes that miserable, wretched moroseness, which makes the meanest of fault-finding, nagging pessimists. Always



In all the cachexias it is good to give irisin enough to keep all the channels open and free from mud.

For continuous administration iodoform should be held closely to the limit of iodism being induced, but under it.

cross, never can they see any good in anything; no hope in anything.

Now, what makes this? It seems a very natural condition for some people, but no one can be that way and be well. There are noxious substances, formed by faulty digestion and over-eating, which produce fermentation. Gases and fluids are absorbed into the circulation, which depress the spirits and make one sullen and morose, tired the year round; or it may have a more unfortunate bearing upon the immediate associates, in producing irritability of temper, which takes on the active form of scolding, that is: producing cramps in the disposition as well as elsewhere.

Many people are in the above described conditions, more or less constantly, and many of this class are in it more constantly than less.

It presents an admirable field for quack remedies, and in later years particularly for dyspeptic tablets. We are a race of dyspeptics. We are so because we do lots of brain work and have lots of worry, without a corresponding amount of physical work and pleasant diversion. We eat much more than we need, for the amount of muscular work we do. Brain work of itself requires very little food to replace its wear and tear. Some people are large eaters simply because their tissues are capable of appropriating but a small fraction of the food eaten, and the waste is great; while with small eaters the contrary exists. We are sometimes alarmed at the small amount of food taken by some people, yet they thrive very well. What they do take is nearly all consumed, the waste is slight.

It is not the amount that is eaten that builds and sustains; but that which is

assimilated or used in constructive metabolism. If one eats heartily and does not perform enough physical work to cause a tissue demand for the food ingested and digested, there must necessarily exist, both in the alimentary canal and in the circulation, much material for which there is no demand. It must be gotten rid of as waste, and in doing so produces, among other serious troubles, an uncomfortable, depressed or tired feeling.

The cause is easily seen, the cure apparent, that is: Eat less.

If eating is more agreeable than the above symptoms are disagreeable, as is often the case, then something else must be done. One of the surest cures is active, pleasant out-of-doors work or amusement. It must be congenial and be done with pleasant companions. There is nothing that will sour one's disposition quicker and in turn sour one's stomach as effectually, as uncongenial surroundings. A cross, fretful, scolding wife is often the exciting cause of an attack of dyspepsia, with all its legions of accompanying unenviable characteristics, which go to make life a burden and marriage a failure. No doubt the husband also has the same ability (?), and he might even be the chief etiologic factor, or the predisposing cause, which subsequently leads to spoiling a pleasant, congenial wife.

Whatever the cause, the makers of Spring medicines know, absolutely, that much unhappiness and ill temper come from indigestion, "liver disease," or so-called "impurities of the blood;" and naturally what is better adapted than so-called "blood remedies," to drive out these impurities, liver regulators to



Good circulation is necessary for health. Keep all the channels dredged free from mud with irisin.

When the body is impure or loaded with humors, the more you nourish it, the more you hurt it.—Hippocrates.

clear out the bile, dyspepsia tablets to digest food?

Strange that patent medicine men have overlooked a sure winning term; one that would cause many a husband to buy immediately for his wife, as well as innumerable wives to instantaneously buy for their husbands, these remedies sold under the following terms:

"A sure thing to make your life-partner amiable and tender."

"A sure thing for crossness, scolding, fault-finding and nagging."

Iodide of potash and sarsaparilla won't do it; but anything that will sweeten a bad stomach will sweeten the temper. Remember, however, that worry produces indigestion and that the latter makes a very bad disposition. Then give this class strychnine or quassia before meals. If their stomach digestion is bad, give them Peptenzyme, or Fairchild's Liquid Pepsin; but diet them. If they complain of pain or heaviness after eating, with eructation, in which may be recognized a particular food eaten, stop that food, and wash out the stomach with the stomach tube.

If a meal disagrees with them and produces unpleasant feeling or pain, greasy or sour eructation, let them drink a pint of hot water and vomit. Take another pint, and repeat this operation until the water comes up clear. An excellent remedy; try it. If pain and diarrhea should come on two to four hours after meals, 15 grains of subgallate of bismuth before meals, in tablet form, is the remedy.

But, diet the patient. See whether causes which produce irritability of temper and discontent at home cannot be removed. In treating patients, do not be afraid or backward about asking them

if they do not think their home surroundings have something to do with their condition. If they are unhappy, worried, nagged at or scolded and irritated at home, it is impossible to have a good digestion; and indigestion can then produce almost any symptom—pessimism, insomnia, nervousness, scolding, or any other old thing.

These people feel that there is something wrong; that they have that tired feeling badly, brain tired and muscle tired, and any remedy guaranteed to cure it will sell. It is really unnatural to feel tired all the time or even half the time.

The depressing effects of warm, moist weather often cause it and make one dreadfully tired, chiefly through the loss of tone in the circulatory system. We eat improper food, our surroundings are not congenial, the atmosphere is enervating. Find out the cause if possible. One medicine or a dozen medicines in one compound will not cure every tired person.

Diseases of sexual organs and sexual indiscretions, and over-indulgence are also causes of that tired feeling, all the year round. Find out what is the cause and go after it. For sexual excitement nothing calms it so nicely as cicutine hydrobromate, 4 granules every two or four hours until subjugation is produced.

Those who have but one medicine to sell will sell it for every complaint. Even the gynecologist attributes all woman's ills to her sexual organs. He is pretty near the truth when you seriously think of it, for if she had no sexual organs she might more frequently be healthy and perfectly well. When you consider this question still further, it seems as if the gynecologist has



When the bowels and all the lymphatic channels and the liver are free from useless debris, the man can't be very sick.

Do not forget the use of artificial respiration, whenever apparent death supervenes suddenly.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

already acted upon this theory, for give him but half a chance and out these organs come.

Shall I give warning? Retribution will come, for there will arise the andrologist, the counterpart of the gynecologist. It is really too bad, for he or she might conceive an opinion similar to that of the latter—that all of man's aches come from certain organs, and then what a delightful cutting there will be! It

will be enjoyed by the andrologist as was the cutting of women, say, ten or fifteen years ago.

Well, you have my sanction to begin with the gynecologist first. There is one thing certain, there would not be so much of that tired feeling, that is: If this new ology were as universally and as unmercifully practised among men as gynecology is among women.

Idaho Springs, Colo.

ACONITINE.

By W. F. Waugh, M. D.



CONITINE was discovered by Geiger and Hesse in 1833. It occurs in crystalline and in granule form. It is permanent in the air, odorless, the taste bitter at first, then sharp and itching. When yellow it is impure and the taste is more burning. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and hot water. It is absorbed from chloroform solution, or from wounds, ulcers or abrasions. For hypodermic use the nitrate is best, being quite soluble in water. The injections are very painful. Aconitine is found in *Aconitum napellus*, *ferox*, *japonicum*, and many other species, five of which are found in America.

Merck gives the formula as $C_{33}H_{45}NO_{12}$.

Duquesnel's method of extraction is as follows: 100 parts of powdered aconite root are mixed with one part of tartaric acid; this is exhausted by repeated per-

colation with cold alcohol, and the liquid evaporated at a low temperature on a water bath to the consistence of a fluid extract. To this is added distilled water, and the precipitated resinous and oily matter removed by filtration. The resultant solution of aconitine tartrate is then precipitated with a slight excess of potassium bicarbonate, agitated with washed ether and the two fluids separated with the siphon. The ethereal solution is shaken four or five times with a ten per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, which takes up the alkaloid from the ethereal solution. The acid liquids are treated with calcium carbonate to saturation, to prevent the acid injuring the aconitine; the mixture is evaporated at a very gentle heat, filtered, and while still warm mixed with a solution of sodium nitrate (2 of salt to 3 of water), having the same temperature. The whole is allowed to cool slowly during several hours and set away for several days' rest, when the crystals separate out as a crust on the bottom.

Van Renterghem gives the following



An occasional dose of irisin keeps the liver, bowels and lymphatics free and relieves the circulation of much.

It is of great moment to a man's health whether his common bread be white or brown, well or ill baked.—Hippocrates.

as the total daily dose of several aconitines:

Duquesnel's 0.0035,
Merck's crystallized... 0.003—0.004,
Merck's amorphous..... 0.06,
Chanteaud's granules..... 0.05,
Friedlaender's 1.0.

Merck gives the following single dosage:

Aconitin (Eclectic resinoid) 0.003—0.005. Aconitine pure, crystal, 0.0001—0.00035. Single maximum 0.0001, daily 0.003. Aconitine, pure amorph., 0.001. Aconitine from A. Ferox, 0.00026—0.00065.

The arsenate, hydrobromate, hydrochlorate, nitrate, phosphate, salicylate and sulphate are listed; doses same as of the alkaloid.

PHYSIOLOGIC AND TOXIC ACTIONS.

1. The sensory nerve-ends are first stimulated, with tingling, warmth, sneezing, salivation, coughing, vomiting, neuralgic pain; later comes paralysis of tactile, pain and special sensation. The fifth cranial nerve is especially affected, the tongue, lips and cheeks; the other nerves in the order of their sensibility, the face, perineum, breast, belly and lastly the back.

2. The motor nerves are probably unaffected, as well as the muscles; the fibrillary twitching being possibly due to irritation of the intramuscular nerve-ends. The weakness may be attributed to the feeble circulation and innutrition. When applied directly, aconitine abolishes the irritability of all nerve-fiber.

3. The vasomotor medullary center is first stimulated and then depressed; the nerves and ends are unaffected. Arterial tension is lowered, the vessels containing less blood.

4. The mental faculties are not directly affected, but may become clouded by carbonic acid poisoning.

5. The vagus inhibitory center is strongly stimulated, slowing the heart and prolonging the diastole, the work done by each systole is notably increased, the auricles continue to beat after the ventricles have ceased, their rhythm becoming disassociated. In lethal doses the stimulation of the intracardiac inhibitory apparatus may exceed or outlast the stimulation of the center, and the heart beats rapidly and irregularly, passing into "cardiac delirium."

6. The respiratory center is directly depressed, breathing is slowed, expiration labored, the accessory muscles being called into prominent use; dyspnea occurs, the respirations become shallow, and death occurs by asphyxia. Convulsions may precede death.

7. The temperature falls, either from the normal or in fever. The fall is increased by cold, retarded by heat. This effect may be due in part to a direct effect upon the heat-regulating center.

8. The saliva is increased by direct irritation; the perspiration as a symptom of depression. Other secretions are increased doubtfully.

9. Oxidation is unaffected.

10. The pupil is first contracted, then dilated widely.

11. Aconitine is rapidly absorbed by the tissues, disappearing from the blood. It is excreted by the kidneys, traces appearing in the bile and saliva.

Atropine antagonizes the vagus inhibition and by sustaining respiration may save life when a lethal dose has been taken. But if the dose of aconitine be sufficiently large, death will still occur from heart-paralysis.

How can a man be well if the bowels, liver and lymphatic circulation are clogged with dirt? Irisin moves it.

Care should be taken in giving hyoscine where chloral has been used. Death has followed a moderate dose.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

In physiologic doses aconitine relaxes and slows the pulse and respiration, lowers the temperature and the vascular tension, equalizing the circulation and dissipating hyperemia.

In toxic doses it causes tingling of the skin followed by anesthesia, salivation, slow labored respiration, the pulse slow and soft until imperceptible, with nausea and vomiting, and muscular debility, the symptoms of collapse supervening. Convulsions may occur, the pupils dilate and death ensues from asphyxia. The pulse may become irregular and rapid before death.

Locally, aconitine causes tingling of the tongue, throat, or any part to which it is applied. This is the diagnostic evidence of its presence.

Cash states that aconitine alters the cardiac rhythm, in certain large doses the ventricular systole having no corresponding auricular contraction. Ventricular delirium precedes death.

Benzaconine does not cause tingling or numbness; it slows the heart-beat astonishingly, but a ventricular systole often has two or three auricular contractions preceding it. This is the reverse of what obtains from aconitine. Absolute cardiac quiet for a time, shows interference with the cardiac motor impulses. Blood-pressure is reduced, but benzaconine is lethal through asphyxia. It scarcely affects the sensory nerves but depresses the motor, and checks muscular contraction. The temperature is not much depressed. Dose, 200 times that of aconitine, or 0.02.

Aconine causes neither numbness nor salivation. It strengthens the ventricular systole and antagonizes the incoördination of aconitine. In very large doses it depresses respiration and suspends the

function of the motor nerves. Dose, 2000 times that of aconitine, or 0.2.

TOXICOLOGY.

The beginning of aconitine poisoning is denoted by the sensation of coolness at first, then horripilations in the back, heaviness of the limbs, tension and numbness of the face.

Taking fractional doses of the alkaloid, continued at intervals, we experience successively the following symptoms; numbness and tingling of the tongue, extending to the lips, less to the cheeks, the root of the nose, the forehead; oppression in the temples, light frontal headache, tingling in the hands, forearms and thighs, especially on the outer side, coolness and bristling in the back. The face is red; a sense of excitement like light alcoholic ebriety; appetite normal, often even more than usual.

Diuresis is a little increased, as well as the intestinal peristalsis, without influencing the stools.

The brain is unaffected, and the patient can work without difficulty.

The night following the day of experimentation is calm, sleep excellent, and on awaking all traces of aconitism have disappeared.

The pulse oscillates between 84 and 70, the temperature between 99.7 and 98.6.

Sphygmographic tracings give no result of value, the drug being taken within physiologic limits.

Van Renterghem found the minimum dose to produce a decided effect to be $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ milligram of crystallized aconitine, or 10 to 15 milligrams of the amorphous; while the total dose for twelve hours was $3\frac{1}{2}$ milligrams of the crys-



Cachexia means that the lymphatic circulation is clogged with obstructing dirt. Irisin cleans house.

Irisin is a powerful stimulant to a sluggish liver and deficient intestinal secretions. Dose 0.01 every hour till effect.

tallized and 60 milligrams of the amorphous.

The effects of a lethal dose are thus described by Hookma Tresling: A colleague had taken 3.6 milligrams of crystallized aconitine, substituted by the druggist for Friedlander's, a very weak preparation. The dose was taken at 4:30 p. m., just after a meal. At 5:30 the doctor found himself ill. He was pale, could hold himself erect with difficulty, mind clear; 8 p. m., pulse small, very irregular, normal rate; skin cool, pupils contracted. He complained of painful muscular contractions, especially of the mouth, burning of the tongue and oppression in the abdomen, precordial anxiety, difficult deglutition, loss of taste, swelling of the tongue, great difficulty in moving or sustaining himself. Intense headache. Sensorium perfectly clear.

Camphor, coffee and cognac were administered, also digitalis, with mustard to the extremities.

"Good God! How cold I am," said he, repeatedly. In effect, the skin was like ice, especially the extremities.

He cried, "I can see no longer!" At that moment his pupils were dilated; they contracted, and his sight returned. The permanent disquiet was characteristic. He then vomited, first spitting up much mucus from the throat. Constantly he complained of the head and the epigastrium. At 8:40 he had the first convulsions, beginning with redness of the face and conjunctivæ, bright eye, then foam on the lips, then involuntary movements of the legs and face, breath stertorous and painful. The paroxysm was short. When over, he asked what had happened and spoke of buzzing in

his ears, deafness, and heaviness of the head.

Ether was then injected. He rolled up his own sleeve. The injection gave him pain. Immediately he cried again, "How cold I am, I see nothing, colleague." Pupils much dilated, repeated vomiting; second access of convulsions, more severe and prolonged than the first. He returned to himself but was exhausted. Seeing the girl who aided us, weep, he said, "Don't cry, I'll be better soon."

With difficulty I made him swallow some coffee and cognac. The pulse seemed less feeble. He said his head was on fire and he could not see. He uncovered his arm for an ether injection, and was solicitous about causing trouble.

At 8:53 p. m., enormous vomiting occurred, cold sweat, the third series of convulsions closed the scene. After this he did not recover consciousness; the pupils were dilated, insensible to light; respiration light and difficult. Galvanism was applied without benefit. Respiration weakened, the pulse became imperceptible, the heart stopped, and he died at 9 p. m., four and one-half hours after taking the fatal dose.

There is no evidence that the stomach was washed out or atropine or strychnine administered.

In other cases the following additional symptoms were noted: Dicrotic pulse, eructations of gas, mental confusion, frontal and facial pains augmented by the least exercise of the brain, dyspnea, pollution, vertigo, rarely somnolence.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief therapeutic indication for aconitine is the presence of hyperemia,

In many cachectic conditions the combination of irisin with iron iodide would give good results. Try it.

Quinine frequently passes the bowels unabsorbed, in capsule or mass, and where fever is present.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

or active congestion, the first stage of inflammation. The reason for the use of this agent lies in its power of reducing the heart-action, lessening the quantity of blood thrown into the arteries, and of relaxing the vasomotor spasm in the skin and elsewhere, allowing the blood to flow back into these channels and thus reducing the over-supply in the hyperemic area. It is therefore in the first stage of all inflammatory attacks that aconitine is to be administered, in small doses rapidly pushed until the full physiologic effects are manifested. The earlier the remedy is given, the more effective it will be. Pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis, peritonitis and local inflammations everywhere, demand this treatment.

When consolidation has occurred in pneumonia, aconitine cannot be expected to dissipate the disease and cause the return of effused materials to the blood; but along the margin of the hepatized tract there is a zone of hyperemia, by which the affection gradually extends into the surrounding tissue. This is favorably influenced by aconitine, hence we find it useful through the stage of hepatization, as well as in moderating the heart-action when excessive and relieving the engorgement of blood in the unaffected portions of the lungs.

In specific fevers aconitine is most useful as a palliative, keeping the heart-action and fever from becoming excessive, moderating the symptoms though it may not affect the microbic causes.

The dose of Merck's amorphous aconitine, the best for use, is one to three milligrams, for an adult, repeated every ten to sixty minutes till the effect is evident, then as necessary to sustain the effect. It

is always best to give aconitine in solution, to insure quick absorption. To children it may be given by Shaller's rule: One granule gr. 1-134, for each year of the child's age, and one extra "for the glass," in twenty-four teaspoonfuls of water; the dose of this solution being one teaspoonful every ten to sixty minutes. For children under one year, the best plan is to divide the dose by the weight. A child at one year averaging 15 pounds, the dose for a year may be divided by the child's weight, so that a child weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, receives one-half the yearling's dose, regardless of the age.

In the vast field of febrile disease aconitine holds the first place as an antipyretic. As soon as the bowels have been emptied and rendered aseptic, aconitine should be administered in doses of one milligram (0.001) every ten to sixty minutes, until the fall of temperature, slowing of the pulse and other indications show that the full physiologic effect has been secured, after which the doses are repeated often enough to keep up the desired effect. The relaxation of arterial tension affords relief to the heart, removing one of the principal obstacles it has to overcome. Digitalin is frequently added to steady the heart, veratrine to stimulate the eliminant apparatus, and strychnine arsenate to increase vitality.

In sudden congestions from exposure to cold and wet, with consequent chills, headache, stoppage of menstruation, etc., the prompt use of aconitine will generally restore the circulatory equilibrium and bring back the flow, averting a serious illness.

In neuralgic maladies we have usually vasomotor spasm of the cutaneous capil-

In lead or other metallic poisoning try a combination of iodoform, irisin and phyto-laccin, used chronically.

Euquinine has obviated the troubles resulting from the administration of ordinary quinine.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

laries, the skin pale, cool and shrunken, the pulse small and tense. Here also aconitine exerts a most prompt and favorable action, restoring the blood to the skin and relieving congested nerve centers.

In gastro-intestinal maladies aconitine is of great value, subduing the local congestion and promoting resolution. In fact, to enumerate all the maladies in which aconitine is useful would be to list nearly all the maladies to which humanity is heir.

In all cases, it is necessary that the physician comprehend exactly the effect he desires, and that the doses be given, in frequency proportioned to the acuteness of the attack and the need for haste, until the desired effect is manifest. In general, a temperature fall to or below 102 should be secured and a pulse not over 90, before the remedy is to be given less frequently; but if the fever is evidently subdued, the patient sweating, pain relieved, pulse soft, the time for less frequent dosage has arrived. Few nurses fail to comprehend this simple direction: Give the medicine less frequently after the fever breaks; just enough to keep it down.

Amorphous aconitine has been used by many thousands of American physicians in the past seven years. One house has in that time sent out more than 20,000,000 granules of this alkaloid, and not a solitary case of fatality or of alarming toxic symptoms has been reported from its use. On the other hand the activity of these granules may be readily tested by allowing one to dissolve in the mouth, when the numbness appears promptly. In view of this statement, the superstitious dread with which this alkaloid

has been regarded by many, may be safely laid aside.

Van Renterghem, speaking of synergists and antagonists, says: "In its excito-motor action aconitine acts in harmony with strychnine, brucine, caffeine and quinine; while in other respects it finds synergists in veratrine, colchicine and delphinine. It has no true antagonists." The secondary action of aconitine upon the cardiac functions may be opposed by curarine, or by atropine; which, paralyzing the inhibitory fibers of the pneumogastric, suppress the action of aconitine. These two agents are but partially antagonists (*Laborde and Duquesnel*).

Van Renterghem says that aconitine, by its sedative action on the vasomotor centers, slowing the pulse and lessening the heart, occupies the first rank among defervescent; while its power of reducing the caliber of the capillaries makes it the antiphlogistic *par excellence*. By its use losses of blood can be stopped, while its anesthetic power over the nerves of sense gives it an honorable place as an antineuralgic. With strychnine and digitalin, Burggræve pronounces it invaluable as a preventive of fever and inflammation, in puerperal and surgical cases. He gives it in the evening, to prevent or moderate the physiologic evening rise, and insure rest. This he terms "equilibrating the physiologic balance." Van Renterghem finds aconitine of value in breaking up forming catarrhs and quinsies. With digitalin it is a powerful diuretic. With veratrine it combats fevers in the sthenic forms; it is combined with quinine in malaria, with digitalin for irregular hearts in acute maladies, with caffeine in somnolence and torpor; with strychnine to pre-



If your patient has taken too much mercury, send in irisin as a chaser, with good tonic reconstructives.

In summer, when the season becomes hot and dry, the food should be cool and the drink diluting.—Hippocrates.

vent depression and arouse vitality. It calms agitation, delirium, insomnia and nervousness. In alcoholic delirium it acts like magic when combined with digitalis, strychnine or hyoscyamine or morphine. In the deliriums met among the insane it is of like benefit. As an antineuralgic aconitine has marvelous success with hyperemic forms; not only in trigeminals but in neuropathies of central origin. It relieves toothache, even by inserting a granule in a carious cavity, alone or with one of hyoscyamine. In diathetic neuralgias the appropriate remedy must be given with the aconitine, such as quinine, arsenic, iodine, salicylates, etc. In chronic cases, catarrhal asthma, rheumatism, arthritic pains, old neuralgias, congestive amaurosis, associate it with iron, arsenic or zinc. It is efficacious in epilepsy and chorea (Burggrave). Visceral hyperemias call equally for aconitine (Laura). It cures tinnitus aurium.

Brunton enumerates among maladies in which aconitine is useful, pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis, peritonitis, pericarditis, rheumatic fever, gout, erysipelas, otitis, gonorrhea and urethral fever; also the neuralgia accompanying herpes zoster, amenorrhea from a sudden check of the flow, and severe menorrhagia.

Butler says aconite seems to exert a peculiarly beneficial influence on acute mucous inflammations, with fever, small wiry pulse and rapid heart-action. He finds it most efficient in irritative fevers of children. Thrown into the rectum, it causes slight prolapse and quickly affects an irritable urethral stricture, facilitating catheterism. It has been recommended in cerebrospinal fever; and in aneurism as a sedative.

Murrell pronounces aconite invaluable in the initial stage of all acute fevers. In the eruptive fevers it brings out the rash and mitigates the subsequent severity.

Shoemaker states that aconitine ointment will often assuage the pain of chronic rheumatism, gout and myalgia, cutaneous neuralgias, paresthesiæ, pruritus, papular eczema and prurigo. Jonathan Hutchinson found it mitigated the pains of carcinoma, and also employed it in rheumatic iritis, acute congestion of the brain and spasmodic croup. It is said to antidote the sting of the scorpion. It relieves the pain of epididymitis and gives much relief in tobacco heart.

Ringer says that spinal irritation, intercostal neuralgia and sciatica yield to aconitine ointment, but more readily to belladonna (excepting sciatica). Its power to control inflammation and subdue fever is remarkable. Aconite at once arrests post-vaccinal inflammation; it checks epistaxis, subdues fluttering of the heart, quiets "fidgets," and is said to remove chordee.

Wood considers aconite the best remedy for cardiac hypertrophy, simple and compensative.

Ellingwood recommends aconite in acute nephritis and cystitis, in the inflammatory stage of dysentery and cholera infantum, in the onset of diphtheria and croup, and in acute mastitis. It heightens the effects of cimicifuga, belladonna, veratrum, gelsemium and asclepias.

Scudder applies the tincture over the eyebrows in acute conjunctivitis with photophobia; and uses it locally also in earache.

Ravenswood, Chicago.



After the autumn equinox, your aliment should be warming, and your clothes thicker by degrees as you approach winter.—Hippocrates.

A variety of foods, discordant in nature, should not be indulged in at one meal, they make a disturbance, and create wind.—Hippocrates.

THE NEW THERAPEUTICS.

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RATIONAL THERAPEUTICS VS. EMPIRICISM AND QUACKERY.



CRAVE permission to introduce to the profession in India a new method in the treatment of disease. And yet not new, except in contrast with the antique, although unknown and unpractised and, I hope to prove, strangely neglected by British Physicians. The claim for it, which should immediately engage the serious attention of all physicians, is that "it is an up-to-date method for the treatment of disease, whereby departures from physiologic equilibrium can be controlled *more quickly, safely, and pleasantly than by any other known method.*"

"Rational therapeutics," as Sir T. Lauder Brunton says, "is the highest branch of medicine. Its advance is necessarily slow, because it is based upon pathology on the one hand and pharmacology on the other, and both of these rest upon physiology, which in its turn rests upon physics and chemistry." And, as chemistry is only a hundred years old, our advances have been many and rapid. But while we acknowledge this, we must recognize that our pharmacopœias are very slow and very conservative to make immediate practical use of this acquired learning, and so do not reflect the highest or latest advances. It is the aim of this new method that I am advocating to press forward the claims of advanced pharmaceutical and pharmacological knowledge to therapeutical application in every-day practice. To reduce them from the regions of theory and the abstract to

the practical and the concrete—to make us realize them as actualities for immediate use.

It was in the year 1848 that Professor Adolph Burggræve, of the University of Ghent, in Belgium, first promulgated his principles of accurate therapeutics by means of the active principles of drugs to the exclusion of doubtful or antagonistic compounds, organic and inorganic; and he still continues to edit a journal devoted to its doctrine—*Bulletin de Medicine et de Pharmacologie Dosimetriques Burggræviennes*. Burggræve's teaching resulted in the organization of a new school of medical practice, which was taken up by many physicians in France, Spain, Portugal and other countries. Because the medicines were "mathematically measured" in small doses for convenient dispensing and accurate dosage, the name "*Dosimetry*" or "*Dosimetric medicine*" was applied to distinguish this method of prescribing from others then in vogue.

Ten years ago, it was taken up by two able and energetic American physicians, Dr. Wallace C. Abbott and Professor W. F. Waugh (Illinois Medical College) of Chicago, in the United States, where, aided by many disciples, under the reformed title of "ALKALOIDAL THERAPEUTICS" or "ALKALOMETRY," its principles, on a more liberal basis, have been reduced to flourishing practice among an ever-increasing circle of ardent adherents. Its organ, *The Alkaloidal Clinic*, a remarkably interesting



In all cases of malarial cachexia it is good to clear the way with a few doses of irisin and calomel.

Bromides are rapidly absorbed from the rectum, relieving constipation at the same time.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

monthly journal (annual subscription \$2, or Rs. 6 As. 4, post free to India) worked on a peculiarly novel, "breezy," helpful method, claims an influential reading medical public of 30,000—about 9,000 more than the *B. M. J.* In order to demonstrate the easy practicability, and to ensure the success of the methods advocated, by the supply of the special drugs in guaranteed purity or concentration, "The Abbott Alkaloidal Co.," was established, and continues to maintain its high reputation.

What then, in short, are the fundamental principles which underlie Alkaloidal medication or modern accuracy in therapeutics?

Firstly.—The abolition of crude drugs, inorganic and organic, whether in powder, extract, or solution and of course of their admixtures.

Secondly.—Their substitution by their individual or separate *active principles*, the characteristic agents, whatever they be, which pharmacology or pharmacodynamics teach us give rise to specific effects on the system.

Thirdly.—The preferential employment of *concentrations* or of the more powerful salts and useful chemical combinations, animal, vegetable and mineral, where the active principles are not yet discovered, or available or do not otherwise exist, but which experiment or clinical experience has proved specially advantageous.

Thus, besides the *alkaloids proper* (aconitine, atropine, caffeine, cocaine, codeine, emetine, strychnine, and veratrine—all ending in *ine*—(B. P.), or *salts of alkaloids* (Quinine sulphate, morphine hydrochloride, hyoscyne hydrobromide, pilocarpine nitrate, apomorphine

hydrochloride), there are such active remedies as *neutral principles* (aloin, elaterin, colocynthin), *glucosides* (arbutin, salicin, strophanthin, digitalin, etc.), *resins* (podophyllin, podophyllo-toxin, cannabin, koussein), *enzymes* (pepsin, papayotin, pancreatin), *animal glandular extracts* (thyroidin, adrenin), *blood sera* (anti-diphtheritic, anti-tetanic, antivenine), and *medicated sera* (arseniated serum, etc.) and *concentrations and extracts* (alnuin, rhein, gossypin, hamamelin, and lobelin). There are besides *acids, salts of various metals* and other *chemical combinations*, as glonoin, anemonin, camphor monobromate, iodoform, chloral, chloroform, etc., *synthetic and coal tar products*, as phenacetin, salol, resorcin, etc.

In short, the employment only, as far as possible, of "arms of precision"—chemically pure, definite remedies yielding exact and positive effects of which we can make sure, instead of relying on a medley of "unknown quantities," of doubtful potency and uncertain action, very possibly mutually antagonistic. In other words alkaloidal or "active principle therapy" (which is a truer and more comprehensive name) aims at the upraising of the practice of medicine from empiricism, quackery, and superstition to the dignity of a precise science. It encourages the study of single remedies of definite action, and thereby advances the knowledge of pathological conditions and compels correct diagnosis.

Let us examine THE PHARMACOPOEIAL DRUG QUESTION in detail. As regards the *Mineral Kingdom* there is not quite so much to be said. The Pharmacopœia directs, it is true, that our mineral drugs be pure and our great English houses

Scrofulous glands never improve if the bowels are clogged. Combine irisin, phyto-laccin and the needed tonic.

Enclose \$1.00 for *Surgical Clinic*. It is the best thing of its kind on the earth.—J. M. W. Cannon, Kidder, Mo.

are very careful, yet, as a matter of every-day fact, particularly in India, are all our acids, and the metalloid, metallic and alkaline salts obtained in usual commerce *chemically* pure?

What guarantee has the ordinary practitioner that his drugs are absolutely pure, as he does not get them direct from the manufacturers under a certificate, nor does his so-called "Chemist and Druggist," much less his bazaar druggist, test each one of his supplies; and in these days of competition and cheap quotations the expression "fit for medicinal purposes" may acquire an undesirably wide meaning? Such a thing as a systematic inspection of drugs or prosecution for impurities is practically unknown in this country, even in the large municipal cities. Moreover, the Indian practitioner, tutored and encouraged to substitute "local or indigenous produce" for European stores, and conservatively enamoured of *Vaidy* or *Yunani* medicine, indulges in a strange medley of commixtures impossible of definite results, while the amusing part of it is that he all the time flatters himself he is practising modern medicine. I need only mention opiment or realgar (*Hartal*), a compound arsenical ore of varying strength intermingled with sulphides of the metals; or sulphide of antimony—(*Surma*)—containing sulphides of arsenic, lead, copper or tin; and perchloride of mercury (*Rus Kapoor*), an impure, irritant salt; and so on.

But it is when we come to the *vegetable materia medica*, whence we obtain our most important and valued drugs, that we at once see the hopelessness of the Pharmacopoeial preparations, and recognize the necessity for alteration.

Here we arrive, like another Alice in Wonderland, in a region of confounding complexity—where even simple-looking things, on examination, prove very multiple indeed. To the distracted physician taught to rely on certain drugs as productive of only positive specific results, the failure time after time on his patients, in what appeared to be plain-sailing cases—nay, the surprising untoward, antagonistic or contradictory effects that present themselves, apparently in the guise of new "complications" in the disease—not only serve to perplex and alarm him, but eventually disgust him so that the time soon comes when he "loses faith in medicine;" and perhaps heartily regrets the day he ever became a doctor. As for his patients, if they survive, they also lose faith, not in medicine at first but in *their doctors*; and so we find them ready for the sickle of the blatant quack.

Let us take one simple-looking common drug—*Opium*. We are taught to regard this as a typical, almost simple narcotic. And almost the only active principle we commonly consider in it, when we think of it at all, is morphine, to which we attribute its action. And yet this simple, most commonly used drug, has a composition the most complex in the *materia medica*. It has at least nineteen alkaloids, some possessing just the *contrary* effect to others.

The Alkaloidist does away with all this doubt and uncertainty; he removes the dirt (which, we know, is "matter out of place"), the obstruction and the antagonism; he resolves the mysterious compound into its active principles; and selects only just what he wants; for, having definite and positive aims, he

Relaxation of connective tissue prevails in scrofulous glands. Give irisin, phytolaccin and berberine.

Iodides are readily taken up by the rectum. Large doses may be better borne than small ones.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

seeks remedies having only definite and positive results. He, in fact, is the only scientific physician.

I might thus easily "run a coach-and-four" through the entire *materia medica*, but must reserve my illustrations for a future occasion. Of the scores of authorized animal and vegetable drugs, the *Pharmacopœia* ventures to "standardize" the preparations of only six—and this standardization is open to more or less objection, especially as regards taking the two or more "total alkaloids" present *en masse* as representing "*the*" active principle, whereas it is possible they may differ enough in properties to render it desirable to either entirely reject some or to use each one separately for its own proper and legitimate effects. I need only instance *nux vomica* and *cinchona*.

But there are very many valuable and frequently used drugs not attempted to be standardized. The strengths in active principles are left entirely to chance, so, it may happen, that do what he may, the Physician at the bedside will be like that puzzled Cockney hero of Chevalier—" 'e dunno where 'e are."

And here I might utter a word with regard to the common galenical menstruum, alcohol. I have elsewhere* proved alcohol to be not a stimulant but a sedative, not a muscle or nerve tonic, but an all-round depressant and paralyser. To employ it therefore as "*the*" menstruum for stimulating drugs as *digitalis* or *nux vomica* is one of those things that, as Lord Dundreary says, "no fellow can understand." Oh, but some will insist, it is a stimulant and not a narcotic; then, kindly explain why you an-

tagonize your tincture of opium, or hyoscyamus, or *cannabis Indica* with it?

The alkaloidal position therefore, is very evidently impregnable, because it is scientific.

That alkaloidal therapy may be reduced from abstract theory to concrete practice, certain practical PHARMACEUTICAL IMPROVEMENTS on older methods are introduced. For convenience in dispensing, accuracy in dosage, avoidance of distaste and for elegance of appearance these preparations are generally arranged as small *granules* or minute *tablets*, plain or variously colored for distinction.

They are accurately divided and measured to MINIMUM dosage. They profess to be *easily soluble*—and rapid solubility is essential—are mixed with fine sugar for bulk and preservation, and coated with the same without any admixture of hardening excipient such as in our common dispensary pills; and they consequently absorb moisture readily even in the damp hand, and may be administered (as to children) dissolved in water if necessary. "While the old methods ask the sick cells to do both chemistry and absorption—when the former can be at best but poorly performed—the new call for absorption only" (Abbott). Taking advantage of the rapid absorption from the mouth certain drugs may best be sucked or held under the tongue, or they may also be given hypodermically.

THE THERAPEUTICAL APPLICATION of these depends on the ordinary principles of the practice of physic; but in alkaloidal therapy certain customs or *basal principles* have been developed, which, though not confined to this therapeutic method alone, have become, in a manner,

* *The Scientific Valuation of Alcohol in Health*: Sold by Messrs. Thacker Spinck & Co., Calcutta.



Given, berberine as the remedy to contract connective tissue, and its uses grow on one. It is slow getting to work.

Digitalin is definite, unirritant, direct and sure in its action.—Jarvis, *International Med. Mag.*

habitual to its followers (Abbott). I will indicate some of the principal ones which dominate this practice, and as they are readily demonstrable on any case their truth can easily be tested.

It is necessary, however, to first grasp the importance of certain common PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS on which alkaloidal treatment is so frequently based, and on the special recognition of which so much of its professed success depends.

(1) The fundamental principle of Burgræve's theories is derived from his comprehension of the importance of the vasomotor nerves in acute diseases. In the state of chill there is a spasmodic contraction of the cutaneous capillaries: in congestion, a vasomotor paresis (Gay). These have, accordingly, to be combated as they present themselves, as in pneumonia, gastritis, hepatitis, etc.

(2) Hyperemia in one part of the system may be co-existent with anemia in another, as in the enteritis and cerebral anemia of enteric fever.

(3) The functions of organs may be effected by *excessive or deficient ganglionic activity*; as the heart in angina pectoris and the bowels in certain diarrheas. In this connection very special importance is assigned to the action of the "abdominal brain" (of Byron Robinson) or automatic visceral ganglia (solar plexus).

(4) The realization of the paramount importance and commonness of *autotoxemia*—resorption of toxic products (ptomaines and leucomaines) from fermented or putrifying contents of the stomach and bowels particularly; and also bladder, nose, mouth, skin, uterus, vagina, urethra, etc., as well as from

suppurations, as external abscesses and wounds, and pyæmic kidneys, tuberculous lungs, dysenteric intestines, and so on.

(5) The realization of *bacterial infection*; as in erysipelas, endocarditis, diphtheria, smallpox, enteric, etc.

(6) The realization of *phagocytosis and immunity*.

(7) The recollection of the extreme delicacy of the systemic ultimate tissues—the protoplasmic cells and their differentiations, which are to be essentially impressed by our remedies; and the corollary that medicines themselves, properly administered, are powerful agents

(8) The realization that disease in any part of the body is an indication of a *deficiency in the vitality of the affected tissues*: the necessity, therefore, of non-reactionary vitalisers or energisers, or it may be "cell-foods"; and the avoidance or cautious employment of cell-depressants.

(9) Another important consideration may be added. Hughlings Jackson, I believe, has shown that, as the higher-developed nerve centers are laid in abeyance, the lower-function centers, losing the higher control, are apt to run riot and deflect action from their normal. It may be necessary, therefore, to artificially control or quiet such, until time is given (and treatment) for the former to recover their mastery.

(10) *Acute diseases*, as pneumonia, and even the *specific and eruptive fevers*, that the old style physicians have come to regard as necessarily bound to "run their course," as enteric, measles, smallpox, if taken early enough, *may be successfully "jugulated" or "aborted."*

From these factors, among others,

When one has learned to use berberine he gives it the implicit confidence it so richly deserves.

Irisin strongly stimulates the secretions of the whole intestinal apparatus. Dose 0.01 every hour till effect.

THE METHOD OF TREATMENT resolves itself on the following lines:

I. To acute diseases oppose acute treatment (Burggræve). That is, the more acute the symptoms and hence the more urgently they call for interference, the more frequent must be the repetition of the doses. "This statement is almost axiomatic; but it has been reserved for the alkalometrist to recognize it and call the attention of the profession to its importance" (Abbott). This, however, does not mean full doses, as under the old method, nor rigid dosage every one or two hours, but administered far more scientifically.

II. Small doses frequently repeated, until the desired effect is produced; (i. e., the therapeutic or healing effect short of too much physiologic effect (Coleman); that is, every fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the severity of the attack, until some improvement is manifest. Such doses then to be given, at greater intervals, as will keep up this effect (Abbott).

This of course in acute cases. In alkalometry the remedy is chosen that most nearly antagonizes the disease condition present, and is given in small but effective doses until the drug-effect has been raised to the point where it exactly counteracts the disease-effect—a reaction to the normal is the result (Abbott). "The principle of administering a remedy until the desired effect has been secured," says Dr. Abbott, "simple as it appears, was never satisfactorily applied, or even understood, until the present method was advocated by Burggræve. This principle is of especial importance in the treatment of children, to whom the giving of anodynes, narcotics, or an-

tispasmodics is often a necessary but dangerous measure. No drug, however powerful, need be excluded from child-practice when employed alkalometrically; everything depends upon the accuracy of meeting the indication, and upon the gradation of the dose; all danger is removed by cumulative minimal doses."

III. The "*materies morbi*" is never to be lost sight of and every endeavor is to be made to eliminate and to neutralize it. This is called the "*dominant treatment*," and if the cause be unknown, treatment must be directed against the most prominent symptom. Treatment, again, may be limited to urgent or concomitant symptoms, and is known as "*variant treatment*," but it must be discontinued as soon as relief is obtained, while the dominant treatment is continued as long as the disease lasts.

IV. It is desirable to popularize medication by single select remedies as far as possible, with a view to definite objects, and hence encourage and aid the study of disease-symptoms and diagnosis as well as of the actions of medicines. As Dr. Finley Ellingwood says, "it leads to exactness: it is results we are after, and exact results we must have."

V. Another of Burggræve's statements which is of great importance, if true, and we can all test the truth of it for ourselves, is that *the alkaloids when given in the alkalometric manner never antagonize each other*. So, if a complicated case requires two remedies having distinct and opposite effects, we may give them both together or alternately and get the benefit of each (Gay). That is to say, that the tissues have a selective action on certain drugs, dependent on their pathological condition



To relieve the pain of ulcer of the stomach wash with warm alkaline water and give iodoform 0.01 every quarter hour.

All forms of chlorosis are benefited by digitalis. Give with iron and vegetable laxatives.—Jacobi, *Med. News*.

or physiological needs, and that this may best be taken advantage of when the drugs reach them in a stream of rapid and continuous absorption under small and frequent dosage.

VI. It is necessary to recollect the *dual action of certain drugs*—the primary and the secondary effects. For example with such drugs as exemplify "the law of dissolution," as morphine, chloroform and alcohol, the functions are at first stimulated and later on paralyzed. But these depend much on the dosage—small doses excite, large depress, and on continuous or intermittent administration. Ipecac in large doses excites vomiting, in small doses suppresses it. Quinine in small doses cures fever, in large excites it. It was ignorance of this fact that led Hahnemann to postulate the erroneous theories on which he founded Homœopathy.

VII. Overcome deficiency in the vitality of affected tissues by the powerful influence of "the general vital incitant arsenic" (Gay), or by strychnine, "the revivifier of every function of organic life" (Abbott), or by nuclein, "the cell food" and "wonderful, active principle of life" (Aulde), or of such vitalizers of particular tissues as sanguinarine for the respiratory tract, cantharidin for the bladder, phosphorus for the nerve tissues (Gay), digitalin for the heart, and so on. Restore cell-function by promoting cellular activity and by increasing resistance through the knowledge of the principles underlying leucocytosis, etc. Do not so absolutely rely, except as temporary expedients and as a means to an end, on remedies calculated to suspend nerve irritability, and hence suppress or retard the activity of cell func-

tion, since most of them prevent elimination of waste products and thus promote self-infection and tend in the direction of "reversion" (Aulde). Moreover we are too apt to forget that sedation (narcosis is but a degree higher) obscures the symptoms of the disease, on which the physician must depend for guidance as indications of visceral conditions, and thus may he deceive himself as to actual progress and so render false his prognosis.

VIII. *Relieve congestion always and wherever found.* This is often best done with belladonna, i.e., atropine.

IX. *Reduce fever whenever present.* "If with the elevation of temperature [as in a case of enteric fever] there is a sharp, hard, small, quick pulse, with hot, dry skin, *aconite* will most satisfactorily control the fever and can be given in conjunction with *belladonna*. If there is great nervous excitability with the local congestion, *gelsemium* will best control the fever. If there is sluggishness of the circulation of the skin, with a large, full, hard, quick pulse, *veratrum* is the best remedy. If there is threatened inflammation of serous or synovial membranes, with sharp, quick, cutting pains, then *bryonia* will act admirably with *belladonna* and will control the temperature also." (Finley Ellingwood, "Directness in Drug Application," *Alkaloidal Clinic*, June 1901).

X. *Disinfect the main sewage canal of the system* whenever indicated. Employ intestinal antiseptics and of course remove the sewage as conveniently as possible.

This practice is inculcated as an essential feature in alkaloidal treatment of any disease.



To relieve the pain of gastric cancer wash out the stomach with carbolized water and give iodoform in full doses.

Oxygen inhalations are of doubtful benefit, except in suffocative pneumonia.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

These advisory measures, which I have not taken from any text-book but collected from numerous scattered writings, and roughly formulated for convenient study and reference, will not be properly appreciated without ILLUSTRATION. Let us first understand the important subject of *dosage*. Dr. Abbott truly points out "*there is no such thing in rational therapy as a fixed dose.*"

Under the old methods dose is modified by sex, age, weight, strength, habit, time, season, general condition and idiosyncrasy, each considered apart from the effect of the disease; therefore, in no instance, can the dose be more than roughly approximated to the probable need. The principles governing alkaloidal therapy do away with all this. The initial dose is made too small to do harm under any circumstances; it is given in a shape that allows it to be dissolved and absorbed almost as quickly as if given hypodermically; and it is repeated at short intervals until the desired effect has been obtained.

Here is where individual differences arising from the personal equation are equalized; one will require but two or three doses, while another will require ten or twelve to produce the same effect. And it is not impossible that the constant impression of small doses frequently repeated has the same power of controlling disease-processes (a power apparently so completely out of proportion to the amount of the agents used) that a film of oil has in preventing the development of waves in an ocean storm. He, however, is careful to point out that this does not preclude the administration, where indicated, of large doses.

Here is an illustrative prescription (from Abbott's *Helpful Hints for Busy*

Doctors) showing how to treat with small doses. Each granule, be it understood, is always in a certain fixed minimum dose, and alkaloids are often very bitter. "Annie B., age 4 years. Fetid diarrhoea, with colic and fever.

R	No. of Granules.	No. of
Sulphocarbolate of zinc, gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$..20	Doses
Aconitine amorphous, gr.	$1\frac{1}{4}$..4	
Hyoscyamine amorphous, gr.	$\frac{1}{20}$..2	
Codeine, gr.	$\frac{1}{10}$..10	
Saccharin,	..q.s.	20

Sig. One dose every half hour until relieved.

"Now select the granules determined upon, put them all together in a vial, and direct on the envelope: 'Dissolve all the granules in twenty teaspoonfuls of water, sweeten, and give a teaspoonful every half hour till relieved, then continue in hourly doses.' Be sure and tell the messenger that if Annie is not better by the time the medicine is half gone, they must send for you. You will likely never hear from this case again."

Here is another (from same). "A sharp, pronounced fever with great depression, character unknown, very likely typhoid. Temperature 104 degrees, pulse 120, tongue white, bowels have not moved for three days, head aches badly—in fact, this young man is, as he expresses it, 'All broke up.' You will probably decide to give *Aconitine* for the fever, *Strychnine* for the depression and sulphocarbolate of zinc for the intestinal decomposition that is undoubtedly taking place, as well as a flush of saline laxative. You will ask for two little dishes, individual butter plates I like best; sauce plates or saucers will do, cups inverted, small glasses, eggcups, in fact anything at hand may be made use of. Always look to see if they are dry. Count out twelve *Aconitine amorphous*, gr. 1-134

To relieve gastralgia or neuralgia of the stomach, empty the stomach and bowels, and give iodoform 0.01 every five minutes.

Guaiacol seems to be indispensable in tuberculosis and other pulmonary affections.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives*.

and the same of *strychnine arsenate*, gr. 1-134, for one dish (aconitine is colored pink for convenience in dispensing together this way), and twenty-four of the zinc for the other. Direct one of each from the first dish, and two from the other together *every half hour till you call again*, which should be in five or six hours. At the same time prescribe a dose of saline [Abbott's saline laxative or *magnesium sulphas effervescens* B. P.] and direct a teaspoonful in half a glass of cold water hourly till the bowel moves freely."

The essential feature in the modern treatment of acute disease is *the arrest of that tendency to congestions* which eventually lead to organic lesions—inflammation, ulceration, suppuration, etc., with all their train of formidable concomitant symptoms, pyrexia, diarrhoea, delirium, emesis, melena, etc., etc. We must not, therefore (as we are taught to do) "wait till the symptoms develop" and so make exact diagnosis possible. We must *prevent them developing*; and cure the patient before serious organic lesion has been produced. Says Dr. Abbott, this effect may be secured in all cases depending upon a controllable congestion, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, peritonitis and kindred conditions. Eruptive fevers will pass through their cycle under any form of treatment, but when treated alkalometrically they do so in a mild and greatly modified form; while that class of affections of which typhoid fever may be taken as a type, may either be aborted in the early stages, or if seen too late for that, may be conducted through the regular course to a quick and safe termination like the eruptive fevers. The early control of the congestive element means much as to the subsequent course of any febrile attack; whether it be that of a specific fever or of a local inflammation."

(*Helpful Hints.*) He elsewhere says: "I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of instituting a strong, active treatment, directed to the dissipation of the prominent symptoms, at the earliest possible moment of attack, and before the danger has definitely located itself."

But one of his older disciples, Dr. W. L. Coleman, of Texas, now goes much further. In the January 1901 issue of *The Alkaloidal Clinic* ("the Jugulation of Acute Disease"), he not only issues a challenge to prove his guarantee in every uncomplicated case of 'slow fever' (so-called typho-malaria, ordinarily often running into four weeks) "to discharge them all convalescent within ten days from the commencement of the fever in each case, provided I see them and institute treatment within the first three days of the fever"; which, however, is confirmed by others with regard to enteric fever; but claims to 'jugulate' smallpox. When treatment is instituted on the first day of the initial fever in ordinary cases, the fever and suffering incident to that stage are greatly mitigated; and the eruption makes its appearance at the usual period, the evening of the third or morning of the fourth day, in red fleabite-looking points, but goes no further, never becoming pimples or vesicles, and consequently never pustular. Hence pitting cannot result, and about the eighth day, when secondary fever usually occurs and the danger is greatest, the patient is practically convalescent and desquamation nearly complete."

Measles, scarlet fever, and even whooping-cough are claimed to have been jugulated. But I have said enough for the present to earnestly invite the serious attention of the profession to this great advance in scientific medicine.

Mian Meer, Punjab, India.

I cannot do without *The Surgical Clinic*,
—Dr. E. Williams, Taneyville, Mo.

Your *Surgical Clinic* is O. K.—Dr. W. H. Cowan, Webster, Pa.

THERAPEUTIC NIHILISM.

By F. G. Du Bose, M. D.

THE present tendency is to give as few drugs as possible. This is rational, but appears in many instances to be growing toward the extreme. Herein the danger lies, and for this reason I feel constrained to raise a protest, for the sounds of warning are to be heard on every hand, and these are to the detriment of the medical profession.

Doctors are losing faith in drugs. It is even suggested that drugs are not physiologic agents, for numerous volumes under the name of Physiologic Therapeutics are being issued, from the pages of which the administration of pharmaceutical preparations is excluded. That these books are most valuable is undisputed, for physicians everywhere should be well acquainted with every measure that contributes to the relief of suffering mankind; but that they are issued under a title that is a reflection on pharmacology, and a misnomer, is unfortunate.

Mechanical or Physical Therapy is a more nearly correct name, for the action of drugs is just as much a physiologic proceeding as the result of electricity, movements of various kinds, massage, or the application of water, hot air or vapor. Because something new is found to hold many virtues and a wide range of applicability, it does not follow that the old and tried is no longer worthy of consideration. The *Materia Medica* has lived for centuries a blessing to humanity, and will continue so in spite of the reflections of the few.

There is a reason for all things, if not in them. The cause of this loss of faith, and I purposely call it faith for the term

presupposes the lack of exact knowledge, is not hard to find. The use of crude drugs is a fault as great as polypharmacy, for it is well known that the various tinctures or extracts of medicinal plants contain in most instances antagonistic alkaloids, and on the preponderance of the one or other of these depends the action of the drug in question. For instance, pilocarpus contains pilocarpine, which is a powerful diaphoretic, a cardiac and respiratory depressant, a sialagogue and myotic; and another alkaloid jaborine, which is perfectly antagonistic to pilocarpine in its effects on the heart, pupils, lungs and salivary glands, acting precisely like atropine on these organs (Potter).

A study of the action of similar preparations will be convincing that this is the rule with all galenic drugs. Where such antagonism is known to exist there is nothing left to do but to use the alkaloid, or expect the possible opposite action from that desired.

Scarcely any two preparations of any drug, made by different houses, will assay the same quantities of the active principles contained; yet the label of each will bear the same dose. Commercialism in this line makes most uncertain the purity of many extracts. Catering to the druggist's demands for lower prices, the solutions are weakened correspondingly. The ultimate result of this is a criminal wrong to the consumer and a disappointment to the doctor. From this source many nihilists are produced.

The use of pleasantly-flavored stock prescriptions, with vague formulas, that is, just enough to gull both doctor and pub-



Constipation and biliousness are often better relieved by an evening dose of irisin, 0.05, than by calomel.

Digitalis is exceedingly useful in all stages of phthisis; curative early, palliative later.—Jacobi, *Med. News*.

lic into using, without informing either of the exact composition, is baneful. Once this practice is begun, the action of single drugs is disregarded and the practice of polypharmacy begins. To single-shot drugs is to learn their usefulness; to employ shot-gun mixtures is to court ignorance of drug-action. The use of much advertised pharmaceutical or proprietary preparations, on account of their elegance in taste and appearance, is in a general way reprehensible, for it drives the druggist to substitution, the doctor to the blues, and the patient away.

Impatience is also fraught with evil. Many physicians change the treatment too often, before the first instituted has time to have its full physiologic effect. Too frequent changes of prescription cause the patient to doubt the doctor's knowledge of his case, and bring disappointment to both patient and physician.

The manufacturing chemist and the druggist are not the only causes of this growing disbelief, which disturbs the physician and makes the public uneasy, so that many seek relief elsewhere. The physician himself sometimes in unguarded statements is responsible. Have we not heard of him saying, when he has lost a patient, that it was due to the inefficacy of drugs, that all had been done that science offered, the patient died, science failed. Cannot failure to cure arise from the physical inability of the individual to withstand an overwhelming disease? Is not the condition either master, or so far advanced in its inroads on vital organs as to make recovery out of the question, in some of these cases, before treatment is applied? The invasion of the malady may be most intense, from the excessive amount of poison introduced into the system at the time, or

rapidly become fatal from the lowered resistance of the individual. First be sure, then let censure fall where it belongs.

Therapeutic nihilism is in large measure responsible for some baneful practices from which the American public suffers to-day. The Christian Scientist is abroad, the Osteopath flourishes, and the patent-medicine vender grows rich. The penchant for nostrums, the running after occult mysticism, and the lessened respect the laity hold for this beneficent profession, increase; and it rests with the medical fraternity to stop their growth.

As a remedy for these evils the most important to begin with, is the making of a most careful diagnosis when first called. If for any reason this cannot be done at the first visit, then adopt symptomatic treatment till the cause of the ailment is plain. Painsstaking discrimination is necessary in symptomatic treatment, giving only those agents which influence the well-being of the patient without hindering recovery in any way. It is absolutely necessary to thoroughly familiarize oneself with the action of a few well-selected drugs, and then they will be used discreetly, with confidence and effect; and agnosticism in this line will be cured with the favorable course the patient follows. There are so many useful agents that it is with difficulty one can frequently decide which is the best to employ. Once the decision is made, give the drug a fair trial. Persistency wins here as well as in other things.

It is of course a doctor's duty to advise the observance of hygienic and prophylactic measures, equally with the administration of drugs; and his knowledge of these supplementary measures should



Diet in Typhoid Fever: Hot beef tea is one of the best articles of diet, because it is not nutritious.—Moyer, *Medicine*.

Irisin increases waste and stimulates the lymphatics to carry away the debris that encumbers the body.

be so keen that others who came after him would find little to do, and no pretender of the many kinds that now flourish as a result of the physician's oversight, could find a sufficient amount of work to do to earn his daily bread. No longer would Zion's false prophet reap millions of money from the deluded multitude, nor would the high priestess of sacrilege continue to dwell in a palace built with money filched from the hands of those who pay for that which they receive not. With the better education of the masses in the functioning of their body, in personal hygiene, in the prophylaxis of disease, and when medical men

will forswear the appearance of mystery, revealing to the people the facts concerning the benefits which have accrued to mankind from the science of medicine, in that it has actually increased universal longevity and practically removed from the calendar many of his afflictions, then will this day of fakes in healing, false cults, counterfeit reformers and quacks, pass away, and their deceptive works crumble with them.

Selma, Ala.

—:o:—

Truth is mighty and will prevail; but she sometimes takes a mighty good ready before she gets to work.—Ed.

HOW DO WE STAND IN CURING THE SICK?

By Dr. J. F. Ziteke.



It is very interesting to look over all the new pathologic, therapeutic books, and over many of our first-class medical journals, and after having read yourself nearly blind and got an excruciating headache to ask yourself the question: How much did I learn from all those thousands and thousands of pages, that will help me to cure my cases quicker, more pleasantly and with more positive success?

As far as I am concerned, I cannot help saying that the benefit I derived from all that reading is nearly *Nil*. It is true I became acquainted with pathologic processes, which when followed in the sick-room strictly, with anxiety, and strict accuracy are mostly fully recognized when the patient is dying or dead. I got acquainted with an innumerable crowd of names given to the various kinds of bacteria, cocci, micrococci, bacilli and all that *genus omne*—but to what good? All the

knowledge of this matter will not help to cure one single case of tuberculosis or typhoid fever in which the temperature at the end of the first week is 105.5.

One of my old teachers, Prof. Jaksch of Prague, used to say that once in a hundred years the profession hits on something that is really important in treatment of the sick, but that soon a horde of small genii works and turns and stews it in such a state of confusion and conglomeration that its positive usefulness is—none.

There is nowadays no medical book written, the pages of which at least in two-thirds of their contents, are not filled with bacteriology; the therapeutic part, however, is cut short with some five or ten pages at most. A colossal structure upon the same foundation has been built up, and it seems possible that, if matters go on as they go at present, within the next five years we will have no other but infectious diseases, in spite of contrary

The local application of cold is only useful in the beginning of acute inflammations.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Repeated small hemorrhages over-stimulate the marrow and cause pernicious anemia.—Skelton, *Merck's Archives.*

daily observations, in spite of thousands of ocular demonstrations to the contrary. It seems that the same false building is being reared up as was formerly the great cathedral of the Humorthérapies which took so many years to demolish.

Everything that is based upon common natural laws and logical principles is true and must be true. No one can deny that everything that exists is merely so because it is brought forward out of something and by something, the combined action of these both causes bringing forth its product as something existing. Not one being, no entity in all this wide world, exists through itself alone; yet if our modern bacteria are the absolute cause of disease, they must exist by themselves, in themselves and through themselves, long time before they can be the active, productive causes of a pathologic state.

And again, there can be no pathologic state of the same nature except as caused by the same bacteria, in which they must be found as the etiologic factor. This is, however, not true. There are found daily cases of diphtheria, of typhoid fever, of meningitis and of tuberculosis, in which no bacilli, cocci, etc., are found; and yet the disease runs its course according to its old established routes, bearing the common uniformity of symptoms as recorded since ages went by and will go on. The fact is that the characteristic bacterium in its origin and existence follows the well established physio-pathologico-chemical laws of nature and disease, like everything else in nature. It is produced in a certain stage of a disease by the above mentioned laws, and when once produced it runs its course of reproduction anywhere and everywhere, where the same conditions exist to which it owes its

origin, or where conditions are such that within a short time the same pathologic process may take place.

Take for instance a case of diphtheria in a family of eight children. The disease is of the most virulent type. The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is established. The family lives on a farm five miles from town, and the roads are so abominable that since the middle of December not one of the family was out except the father—and he walks there but once a fortnight to get the necessary groceries. There is no diphtheria in the town, there is none in the surrounding country. At once a girl of 12 gets sick. She does not feel well and is kept home from school, and the doctor is called. The diagnosis is established. There are seven children in the house besides the sick girl and only two rooms. Of isolation there is not the slightest idea in winter time. They cannot sleep in the barn or in the stable. You examine all the children and your observation shows you three types amongst them. Two resemble the mother and are light-haired, blue-eyed, white skin with red cheeks; four like the father, dark complexion, and the last two are of a medium type, with dark hair but light grey eyes, and an aquiline nose which belongs neither to father nor mother. On inquiry you find out that these two children resemble their grandmother, who came to this country from Alsacia and must have had some French blood in her veins.

You treat your case very carefully, and you warn the parents of the great danger not only of the sick girl but also to all the other children from infection. They try their best but what can they do under such circumstances? You placard the house and forbid all visitors. That



Children's fits: Empty the stomach and bowels, then apply a hot mustard pack.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Apoplexy: Don't give stimulants—they are about the worst things that can be given.—Browning, *Merck's Archives.*

is all you can do—you cannot enforce the orders.

Next morning you find in the sick room not only all the brothers and sisters of the sick girl but some half a dozen other young hopefuls of both sexes, inquiring after the patient on their way to school. Imagine your feeling—on their way to school! Visiting a diphtheria patient whose fauces, tonsils, soft palate, uvula, columns up to the posterior nares, are covered with a gray, sloughing, purulent membrane, the smell of which nearly turns your stomach.

Day by day you wait for new cases to develop in the family, but you are disappointed; and only when you have your case near convalescence, the second sister, resembling the sick one in every particular, complains of soreness in the throat with other symptoms of infection. You attend to it immediately, and within three or four days you dismiss both cases at once, the younger all right, the older afflicted with partial diphtheritic paralysis of the lower extremities and vocal cords, and the soft palate, which in six to ten weeks passes entirely away.

Is there among all the thousands of readers of the CLINIC but a single one, who is engaged in active practice for more than ten years, that did not see such or similar cases? Yet this is not all. Among all the neighbors of the family there was but a single one, that from the moment the child got sick took no interest in the patient. The parents did not go within the next roads of the house, far less within its walls—the only child they had, a girl—was kept from school just because it was said that many children stopped at the house of the sick girl coming and going to school, and never allowed her

to leave the house or premises. Yet three weeks after the convalescence of the sick girl this child took diphtheria, of such an acute form that on the third day already the false membrane covered not only the fauces, soft palate, uvula and posterior nares, but also extended down to the larynx, vocal cords and trachea. Of the fifth day the child died from carbonic acid gas asphyxia.

Now this girl, who did not see the first sick girl for weeks before her sickness, and never saw her after she got sick, was her own cousin and the temperament and exterior resembled very much her own.

This is no imaginary story, such as often find way even into medical reports, but a plain fact which happened to me in the families of Mr. P. and Mr. K., both living within four miles of this town, and about a mile from each other.

The moral of the same is such as any man who has the slightest idea of logical conclusions can draw for himself. The simple fact is that the diphtheria bacillus does not wander around like a devouring lion, looking whom to catch, but that the bacillus is produced by certain chemico-physio-pathological causes in an organism especially adapted to it, and that when developed in all its glory the disease itself is developed also, and that when it infects other persons the same persons must be in the same physio-pathologic state as the first case was, and that its entrance into it produces the decisive element of formation of the sickness so much the quicker, and brings it so much the faster to its final issue.

The old philosophers and doctors were not so great fools, as our modern generations of savants imagine. Albertus Magnus, a Dominican monk of the thirteenth



Pneumonia: I have known excellent results to follow the local application of dry cold.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Cerebral hemorrhage: Gelsemine gr. 1-10, or aconitine gr. 1-50; a. large initial dose or rapid repetition.—Browning, *Merck's Arch.*

century, to whom Germany erected some time ago a statue, knew pretty well what was a placenta previa, and his treatise of obstetrics was the first ever written, and that under circumstances when as a missionary of the Cross, he wandered among the heathen Prussians and Slavonic nations, and found every woman whose childbirth was not normal, abandoned to the mercy of the seasons and the wild beasts of the forests.

He was the greatest naturalist of his century, as well as anatomist; and his knowledge of the human larynx such that he constructed in his laboratory a human figure which could pronounce some short sentences. It was he who claimed that every organic body is not an "*ens per se*" but that it includes within itself a great number of different "*entia*," all dependent upon the state of the primitive "*ens*." (Thirteenth century).

Nor is the doctrine of modern serum injections new as to its essence, though it may be as to its form. During the time of Louis the Eleventh of France, than whom a greater scoundrel never sat on a throne, and who played tricks with God and the devil, deriding them both, but whom the thought of death threw into fits and cold sweat, the medical profession stood high in France; and many an experiment even on living men was made by the school of Montpellier. The virus of syphilitic buboes, chancres, etc., was injected into the veins of the living men, as well as that of smallpox and numerous other diseases. The men delivered to the college were mostly criminals, very often men whose only crime consisted in some imprudent words said against his majesty, and were made to submit to the injections and inoculations,

on a promise of full pardon, if the disease spared them.

As long as only the masters of science were occupied with these experiments very little harm was done; but by and by when every student or graduate of the school considered himself competent to perform such experiments, a great harm followed and a general revulsion of public feeling against the doctors took place, which lasted for more than a century. The death of Louis XI let the outlet of public indignation a free course, and after the hanging of his body physician, many innocent country doctors paid with their lives for the crimes of those who, either knowingly or not, abused public confidence, or tried to make something a positive fact which at the best only had a semblance of one. It was this popular ferment against the profession that threw its practice back again into the hands of the clergy, and later on into those of the protestant preachers, where it remained for centuries to come and seems to remain in part even yet. Charles Reade studied the history of those days so well that the description of the doctor in "The Cloister and the Hearth" is nearly classical, and if I am not mistaken a good part of it is taken from the Letters of Erasmus, who had a holy horror of everything that stood in any connection with a regular doctor.

The older practitioners, even such as Niemeyer, if such a classical authority can ever be called old, believed firmly that to be infected by any of the infectious diseases the subject must be in a certain state which permits the infection to take a firm foothold. This they call the "*habitus ad morbum*," and there is no disease in which they did not pay special attention to the build, character, occupation



Emetin affects in order smooth muscle, sensory nerve, striated muscle, cardiac muscle, red and white corpuscles.—Maurel.

Diet in Typhoid Fever: Too early stuffing with milk and other food is an unwise proceeding.—Moyer, *Medicine*.

and to the manner of living of such a patient.

Everybody who reads Niemeyer's treatise on tuberculosis must yet remember his description of the slight, white-skinned, red-cheeked, blue-eyed, flaxen-haired girls, who are mostly affected by it and succumb to the same. And so in every other sickness of the same kind, and with me Niemeyer is one of the Bible books of medical practice, as far as etiology, symptomatology, course of disease and pathologic anatomy are concerned. His therapeutics is very short and concise, and on some occasions amounts nearly to nothing, bordering very much on medical skepticism. Waugh's treatment added to it, or replacing his therapeutics, would make it even now, in spite of all the prevalent bacteriology, perfect; and more useful at the sick-bed than half a dozen of the modern works of therapeutics, which fill

the brain with a confusion of names but leave the poor doctor when at a dangerous sick-bed, when no moment is to be lost, swimming in darkness, while discussing within himself whose micro, strepto or pyococcus is the cause of the malady.

The duty of a physician is to cure and prevent—but the duty at a sick-bed is to cure first and all the time. Prevention of future cases can follow, but it must be done on condition that the first cause of the disease is positively and surely known. As long as even the slightest doubt exists the doctor has no right to claim legislative actions into existence, because when once disapproved they will cause more harm within a few years than the whole profession can repair in a century.

In my future articles I will try to explain my doubts in regard to tuberculosis and typhoid fever.

Batesville, Ind.

The Philadelphia Academy of Surgery, as trustees of the Samuel D. Gross prize for original research in Surgery of \$1000, have awarded this prize after six years' interval to Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, of New York City. The treatise which won the competition was entitled: "The Treatment of Certain Malignant Growths by Excision of both External Carotids." Upon this topic Dr. Dawbarn has worked, as opportunity served, for seven years past. The essay when published will contain the histories, with pathologist's report, in each instance confirming diagnosis of malignancy, and specifying its variety, of forty carotid extirpations by the author himself, and as many additional by about a dozen other surgeons. At least

two of these are members of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery. By the terms of Dr. Gross' bequest, the prize essay must be published in book form and a copy thereof be deposited in the Samuel D. Gross Library of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery.

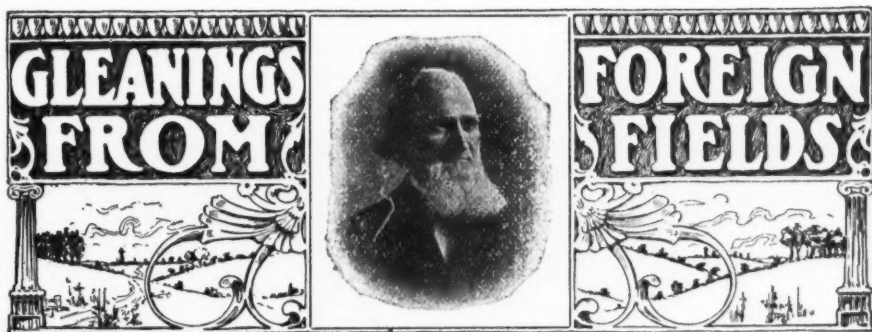
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"Dr." E. W. M. Cory, of Denver, Colo., used this method of securing a diploma: She wrote to the University of Michigan in the name of a graduate, Emma W. Moore, stating that her diploma had been burnt. She secured a new one and presented it for registry, saying her name had been changed by marriage. Pretty cute, but she was caught.

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Saline enemas restore equilibrium by supplying fluid to the blood, in fevers and other maladies.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Though failure stare us in the face for the 1000th time, we must not think of desisting.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives.*



Translated by E. M. Epstein, M. D.

THE PHYSIOLOGIC AND THERAPEUTIC ACTION OF BELLADONNA ON THE INTESTINES.

By Dr. L. Viaud.

Belladonna was recommended as a remedy by authorities as far back as the end of the seventeenth century, but its physiologic and therapeutic action on the intestinal canal has only recently been elucidated and ascertained. It is hardly forty years since Trousseau himself said, that while belladonna purges in some cases, he knew neither why nor how its use does not give the same results at other times. This was so because the physiologic study of this solanum was not then completed. And yet we see now that Trousseau's empirical recommendation of this remedy in lead colic, in the nervous colics of hot climates, in hernia and ileus, in the contraction of the sphincter and especially in the constipation of hypochondriacs and nervous women, shows him to have been a wise clinician and a wonderful observer.

Of late years the question seems to have attracted attention from all parts

of the world and it is no longer timorous to maintain that it is settled.

In 1897 M. G. Traversa (*Policlinics*, 15, Nov. 1897) undertook experiments on animals to determine the action of belladonna and its alkaloid atropine on the motor function of the intestines. He surrounded himself with all possible precautions against any outside cause that could invalidate his researches. He narcotized the animals with chloral rather than chloroform or ether so as not to influence the peristalsis. So too he guarded the extended knuckle of intestine against cold by bathing it in artificial serum at 98.6 degrees F.

M. G. Traversa found that belladonna and atropine have their constant action to weaken peristalsis and that in direct proportion to the quantity of the dose employed. If you experiment on a horse with a hypodermic injection of 0.30 to 0.60 centigrams (gr. 5 to 10) of pilo-

carpine hydrochlorate it will suffice to provoke at the expiration of ten or fifteen minutes abundant fecal discharges, first solid and then liquid. But you can neutralize neatly the action of the pilocarpine by injecting into the animal ten minutes before that 0.25 centigrams (gr. 4 1-16) of atropine sulphate. The constancy of these results led M. Traversa to conclude that belladonna is counter-indicated in constipation from atony of the intestines in man, but that on the contrary its use is absolutely rational in lead colic and in all cases where constipation arises from a spasmodic contraction of the intestines.

At the same epoch Prof. Potain in France had a very curious and instructive patient. That man suffered in a very definitely circumscribed place of the abdomen and the painful attacks were accompanied with an obstinate constipation which no purgative imaginable would overcome. Upon entering on his duties in La Charité, Potain studied the case very thoroughly and then made the very rare diagnosis of intestinal essential neuralgia. According to Potain's reasoning this affection had to be accompanied by a contraction in the way of reflex, which should account for the constipation and for the inability of purgatives to overcome it because they only increased the contraction. Potain then announced that he was going to conquer at once both the constipation and the pain and his therapeutic foresight was fully realized as well as the good foundation of his diagnosis.

There are in fact two kinds of constipation, one as the result of intestinal atony, of which we almost always think wrongly; the other the consequence of a

spasm of contraction, the general differential characteristics of which are as follows: For the first we have no difference of sex, the influence of regimen, antecedent dyspepsia, direct relation with the function of digestion. For the second we have predominance in the female sex, moral influences, no dyspeptic antecedents and absolute irregularity. The examination of the abdomen in the first is made in silence, with hardly a vague sensation of pressure, the intestines are as flabby as a rag, no tension, no prominence and you can localize fecal stasis by the touch. In the other on the contrary the abdomen is sensitive from hyperextension, there are meteorism, undulatory peristaltic zones, prominent contractions, the intestines are like ropes permitting the finger with difficulty to perceive the presence of matter. Finally the principal marks to be drawn from the functional disturbance of the first form are the loss of need to go to stool, the diminution of the constipation before the catamenia, its increase during that period. The effort at stool has frequently the result of expelling scybala of large size like nuts. In the other form we have on the contrary false calls to stool, tenesmus, and exaggeration of constipation before the monthly period and a diminution during it. The effort at stool exaggerates the contraction and the chances of evacuation are diminished, the feces are ribbon-like, flattened or like "hazel nuts."

This schematic tableau which we have abridged from the remarkable original work "La Constipation Spasmodique" by M. Alexander Mazeran, published this year, amply illustrates the true but unexplained opinion of Trousseau when he said, that belladonna purges some-



Cerebral excitement: Prolonged hot baths exert a powerful sedative and hypnotic influence.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

It is unwise to lay the whip on a heart that is doing fairly well, and collapse may ensue.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives.*

times and at others it does not. It will indeed not purge whenever there is retention because of atony, because it will only increase this atony, but it will never miss to produce an evacuation whenever there will be a constipation on account of contraction, because here comes in play its well-known antispasmodic property. It is also for this reason that Trousseau more particularly noticed and foresaw its usefulness in affections where intoxications or accidents heightened the intestinal hypertonicity or provoked it.

It is moreover one of the discreet conclusions of M. Alexander Mazeran to address oneself in spasmodic constipation to belladonna particularly to the exclusion of all ordinary drastic purgatives, or salines which would have no other results than aggravate the case by reinforcing the tonicity which is already exaggerated.

Belladonna and atropine after having been neglected abroad and in France in the therapeutics of intestinal diseases, are come back again to grand honors. Rumpel takes two dogs in each one of which he uncovers a knuckle of small intestines and ligates it so as to diminish considerably the lumen of the tube. He feeds them both alike but one of them he submits to the action of atropine and this one is hardly sick because its intestines have immobilized themselves in part and do not react beyond measure, while the other is vomiting and dies because its intestine not having the moderating medicine becomes injected and its contraction becomes smaller than the ligature around it has made it.

It is unnecessary to state that the indications for belladonna are considered the same by physiologists and clinicians

in the literatures abroad and in France. Thus Stark in Germany gives belladonna against ileus; Ostermaier of Munich uses it to favor the passage of a large biliary calculus and conquers intestinal spasm. Batch employs it in all cases of dynamic strangulation. Batch and Luttgan consider atropine to be useful in all mechanical obstructions such as torsion and invagination and lastly to quiet the intestines, to obviate, if possible, the dangers of an operation, diminish the patient's sufferings, retard the gangrene which is accelerated by exaggerated vermicular movements.

It remains yet to be said that atropine, above all in Germany, is preferred to belladonna, that it is administered almost daily in hypodermic injections in doses which seem to us to pass their proper limits, viz., four to five milligrams in twenty-four hours. Bofinger went even as high as eight and ten milligrams in one day taken in two parts; the first case was that of torsion of the small intestine and the second strangulated hernia. Of course such considerable quantities will often produce intoxication phenomena, and some authors registered certain deaths, which, however, they attributed not so much to therapeutic audacity as to the gravity of the case to which it was administered.

In resuming we conclude that if we are careful to guard against the symptoms of choking (dryness of throat from these drugs) and abstain from the exaggerations of the outer Rhine, belladonna and atropine are bound to give us signal services in the treatment of intestinal affections whenever we want to moderate hyperesthesia or spasm of contraction whether it be the primitive cause, or secondary. This was indeed

Use a hot vaginal douche fifteen or twenty minutes, for the insomnia of nervous women.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

If the nares are working, the respiratory center does not need the spur of atropine.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives.*

very sagaciously but only empirically established by Trousseau and at the present it is registered in the domain of science by experimental methods and clinical observations.—(*Le Concours Med.* in *La. Rev. Med.*, Feb. 5, 1902.)

MINERS' CACHEXIA.

Dr. Hugo Goldman lectured on the above named industrial disease before the Society of Internal Medicine in Vienna, Austria, on the 20th of March, 1902. Latinizing the name of this affection he called it "marasmus montanus" using "montanus" in the inapt German sense of "Bergwerk," mine and "Bergmann," miner. If we must latinize then "marasmus fossorum," digger's cachexia is certainly far more descriptive of the disease. The lecturer substituted his term for the hitherto usual "cachexia montana" because the picture of the industrial disease peculiar to the miner does not correspond to the picture of cachexia in the usual sense. The lecturer described the circumstances of the mine, the temperature rising frequently to 104 degrees F., the oxygen-poor air, the strain of labor, all these provoking a forced respiration which makes the miner almost always emphysematous. Associated with this is cardiac hypertrophy. The heat produces furthermore a greater sense of thirst making the miner imbibe a great amount of water and so he acquires gastric dilatation together with chronic gastric catarrh especially where no provision is had for good drinking water. The lecturer prevented the gastric catarrh by ordering citric acid to the drinking water. The air in the mine, already corrupted with

irrespirable gases emanating from the ground, such as coke-damp, ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen, becomes very poor in oxygen by the constant respiration of men and draughting animals, so that the greatest mechanical devices are unable to provide a substitute for good atmospheric respiratory air. The blood-formation suffers from this oxygen-poor air and the maintenance of the entire organism suffers with it.

The miner has his peculiar diseases, as furunculosis of the skin, nystagmus with day-blindness, catarrhs of the various mucosae from inhaling of dust and lastly hernias to which he is often subject. And yet by all these the miner attains to a relatively very high age and that because all the conditions of the marasmus montanus (or as I would rather call it marasmus fossorum) retract at once if the miner leaves the pit permanently.

Interesting inquiries were evoked by the hearers of the above lecture. Prof. Dr. Mannaberg asked: 1. Whether the habituated altered conditions of the lives of the miners were noticed to become hereditarily transmitted to their offspring? 2. How miners react towards infectious diseases? 3. Whether there were statistic data as to their longevity?

Dr. G., answered that the children are very strong, epidemic diseases are almost never noticed and tubercular persons do not exceed one per cent of the working population. The longevity of the miners is very great.

Prof. Schroetter thought there may be a certain hereditary resistance to an adverse life in successive mining generations, which should be studied in detail.

Prof. Nothnagel urged a systematic

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Free sponging with water and alcohol at 80—90 degrees gives results equal to cold tub baths.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

Cold extremities and failure of prompt reaction contraindicate the use of cold baths.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

examination of the state of the blood and the respiration.

Prof. Basch thought the resistance here may be a sort of adaptation in the Darwinian sense.

Dr. Zappert was inclined to refer many cases of *marasmus montanus* to ankylostomiasis.

Dr. Goldman replied that the clinical symptoms do not always point to this disease, which has become rare since the adsanitation of the miner.

(There must be many CLINIC readers who practise in mining regions and the writer of these gleanings would urgently request them to send in their observations on the points noted here.

MILK AS A BEVERAGE.

I am not a partisan of milk as a beverage, the stomach in influenza is incapable of digesting it. What I prefer is a ptisane of Mate (*Ilex Paraguaiensis*) with the addition of a little old rum. In case of a very burning thirst some swallows of good champagne cut with a light alkaline water. The freedom of the abdomen may be secured by daily enemas of salted boiled water; the anti-sepsis of the *primæ viæ* * (*premières voies*) may be secured by a sternutatory of menthol and a carbohc gargle several times in 24 hours.

In summing up we have the following: The treatment with emetin and quinine abridges by half the course of la grippe, jugulates it at times even in

* This is unintelligible. Maybe the word "*arriennes*" has fallen out and "*premières*" put in and "*premières voies arriennes*" would mean "first air passages" and may stand for what we call "the upper air passages."



Cerebral congestion and high fever call for applications of cold to the nape of the neck.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

48 hours. Of all the treatments this is the best one which combats congestion phenomena, assures the sedation of the nervous system, and obviates cardio-pulmonary complications, such as broncho-pneumonia, infectious grippe, pleurisy, arrhythmia and cardiac paresis. Finally it can be said that with this treatment convalescence can be reduced to a minimum and you will not have to deplore either anorexia, or gastrointestinal dyspepsia, nor post-grippal neurasthenia. Retrogressions too and relapses are very rare, at least are far less frequent than authors claim. It leaves the victim with a predisposition to catarrh, sore throat, bronchitis, etc., and this vulnerability of the respiratory mucosa is very happily prevented by a systematic employment of sulphhydryl (calcium sulphide) which is an excellent prophylactic against all phlegmasias of the air passages.

DR. E. MONIN.

DIGITALIN.

Therapeutic Indications and Doses.

Digitalin Houde is indicated in all diseases of the heart which are no longer in the period of compensation.

In hyposystoly: One granule daily during some days, or two granules at one time every night, for ten days (Huchard).

In asystoly: One to three granules a day.

In acute endo and pericarditis tone the heart with a granule a day.

In palpitation and tachycardia when it is symptomatic of hyposystoly or asystoly, one granule a day.

Guaiacol is exceptionally serviceable in children of the lymphatic diathesis with adenoids.—Byrne, *Merck's Archives.*

In angina pectoris when the heart is weakened because of insufficient nutrition, there is an indication for one or two granules a day.

In cardiac asthma, when the attacks are due to valvular heart disease, one or two granules a day together with sodium iodide.

In nephritis digitalin Houde is indicated in the terminal period of interstitial nephritis, when the heart gets feeble, and when dropsies indicate a diminution of arterial tension etc., one granule a day. Albuminuria is no counterindication.

In pneumonia, about the fourth or fifth day especially in grave cases, crystallized digitalin will render a great service by its tonic effect upon the circulation when given in one to three granules a day.

In pleurisy, in acute articular rheumatism etc., digitalin may become indicated at a certain time in the course of these diseases, to relieve a languid circulation, to tone the heart, and to eliminate the poison from the organism by diuresis, then it should be given one, two, or three granules a day.

Aside from the indications mentioned above, crystallized digitalin may be advantageously utilized in a great number of special cases where the heart is feeble, the urine diminished, and the arterial tension becomes low.

It is evident, that the employment of crystallized digitalin constitutes a therapeutic method of precision in which digitalis, which is a remarkable remedy, but of variable efficacy, is replaceable by its active principle to which it owes all its therapeutic virtues. Chloroformic crystallized digitalin, such alone as is

found in Houde granules should be used by the physician, who is anxious to be useful without ever being dangerous to his patient.

ANTISPUTOL.

Antisputol is highly recommended by a number of European clinicians as a disinfectant for spittoons. It is made as follows: One hundred parts by weight of finely ground peat mould, this impregnated with fifteen parts of saturated watery solution of cuprum sulphate. This preparation is dried and to it is added two per cent formalin and a sufficient quantity of ground cloves, or ethereal oil enough to overcome the ill odor of the formalin and mixed together for one hour in a hermetically sealed mixing machine under pressure of one atmosphere.

The experience which Dr. Norbet Gertler of Krakau had with the infectious expectorations of patients with diphtheria, scarlatina, pertussis, influenza and cholera (vomits) led him to experiments which resulted in the combination of that powder.

Solutions of sublimate and other solutions for spittoons are objectionable on account of breakage of vessels, spilling of contents, quick evaporation and sublimation of poisonous stuffs (bichloride, e. g.) and danger to children in the house. All these are obviated by the antisputol. It has moreover the desirable properties of preventing the evolution of microbes and of destroying existing ones, and of deodorizing. It also prevents the decomposition of the sputa and is itself harmless to man and beast.

Various tests were made with antisputol by various authorities, which lead



To prolong life, the physician must above all watch the great functions of circulation and respiration.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

For nervous cough and tickling in throat try camphor monobromide slowly dissolved in the mouth.—D. Anderson.

legitimately to the following conclusions:

1. All the microbes contained in the expectoration, such as staphylococci, streptococci, Loeffler's diphtheria bacilli, typhus bacilli, cholera vibriones, tubercle bacilli, pneumococci and bacilli, etc., are totally destroyed by the antispudol powder.

2. It is indifferent whether the surface of the sputa is covered with the antispudol or not.

3. The tests were made very accurately and under sterilized conditions, for the repeated washing of the sputa and their transferring to the test tubes containing the culture bouillon took some few minutes during which microbes from the air might fall on that sputa and so produce a turbidity in the test bouillon. This, however, did not take place even when the culture bouillon was kept for eight days at a temperature of 37.5 C.

Antispudol is, therefore, a perfectly suitable means for the total destruction of the infectious microbes in the sputa and thus of infectious diseases. The hygienic usefulness of this powder for the family and for public places and institutions is obvious enough.—(*Wiener Med. Wochens.*, No. 11.)

CHLORAL HYDRATE AS A VESICANT.

Dr. M. T. Brennan, of Montreal, Canada, writes of this remedy, which he has used for the last twenty-five years, in *La Rev. Medicale*, No. 32, 1902, as follows: Spread powdered chloral in variable thickness, according to the desired effect, over a piece of diachylon (adhesive may do) plaster, leaving a

margin of half or a whole inch for adhesion. Warm the plaster so as to make the chloral adhere. Be careful not to inhale the fumes which are very irritating. As soon as the medicine adheres it is put upon the needed place and care is taken that the margins adhere well all around and do not slip. It should generally be allowed to stay on for ten minutes to produce the desired effect. If it is left on too long it will make an ulceration that will take a long time to heal.

This vesicant is indicated when a strong and rapid impression is desired to be made. It will replace cantharides well and avoid its disadvantages. In infants Dr. B. prefers the vesicant next to iodine. You can use this application as a rubefacient or vesicant, or ulcerant. The doctor has never noticed any ill effects from this application which he made in hundreds of cases. (*Ibid*, Feb. 5, 1902.)

PEST INHALATION BY RATS.

Martini says (*Zeitschr. f. Hyg.* XXXVIII, 2) that a primary epidemic of the pest can be called forth in rats by their inhalation of the pest germ. This inhalation pneumonia terminates deathly in three to four days. The breeding of the pest-germs from lung to lung (in travelling rats) by inhalation effects a considerably higher grade of their virulence than the hitherto known methods of passage animals. Thus pneumonically bred rats acquire gradually the power of producing pneumonia when the virus is inoculated in an animal subcutaneously or intraperitoneally.—(*Ibid*.)

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Soda sulphur waters are valuable adjuvants to mercury in all stages of syphilis, improving nutrition and favoring toleration.—Ferras.

It is better to make six two-dollar visits a day than a dozen dollar visits. The average man appreciates most what costs him most.



**OREXINUM TANNICUM AGAINST  
SEA-SICKNESS.**

Dr. C. V. Wild (*Archiv f. Schiffs-u. Tropen-Hyg.* VI, 1902) prescribed orexine tannate 0.3—0.5 (gr.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ —gr.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ) in half a pint of fluid (meat broth), then two hours after that a rich meal immediately before the journey. In long voyages the same dose three times daily, two hours before meals. Persons who suffered from sea-sickness were spared the evil after taking orexine.

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The conception of poison needs a little precisising. A poison may affect the entire animal organism and cause its death, but it may also affect one organ only of it and kill its special function. In this latter sense M. P. Castex of Paris lectured before the otologic section of the eighth international congress at Paris, on "Poisons of the Ear." He enumerated the medicinal agents which may become dangerous to the hearing function. They are the salts of quinine, salicylic acid and the salicylates, mercury, chenopodium vermifugum, phosphorus, tobacco and hashish, alcohol, carbonic oxide, lead, chloroform and ether. He mentioned one case especially in which after anesthesia which lasted one hour, there resulted a permanent deafness.

For the treatment of toxic deafness Castex recommends the galvanic or faradic current, and injections of pilocarpine subcutaneously. (*Therapeut. Monatsh.* Sept., 1901.)

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In acute attacks of gout, K. Kuester (*D. Med. W.* No. 39, 1901) recommends colchicine in pill form.  $\mathcal{R}$ , colchicine Merck 0.03 to 0.05 (gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to

5-6), extract of pulv. liquir aa 1.5 (gr.  $15\frac{1}{2}$ ), M.f.p. No. xx, Direct: Two to four pills during two days will suffice to cut off the attack.

(Well, so alkaloids forge ahead in Germany? Nihilistic therapeutics. Germans differ, however, from French dosimetry and American alkalometry in giving too large doses at once. Our successful practice is gr. 1-132 (.0005) every two hours till effect—nausea or diarrhea or both—then less frequently, combined in the fever period with veratrine or the Defervescent Compound.)

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**MASHED POTATOES AGAINST  
FOREIGN BODIES IN THE  
OESOPHAGUS.**

We have known this remedy for many years past, but it is only recently that we have seen it mentioned in some French papers, and we take occasion to mention it again for its usefulness. The mashed potatoes seem to form a ball around the foreign body and thus it is propelled into the stomach and beyond it till it is expelled from the rectum embedded usually in solid feces. The *modus operandi* consists in stuffing the patient with the mashed potatoes.—(*La Rev. Med.*, Nov. 14, 1902.)

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Cold enemas can be given in typhoid fever when cold baths (or sponging) cannot be administered. Two quarts of water previously boiled and cooled off to from 64.4 degrees to 68 degrees F. are given as an enema with gentle pressure every two hours. These enemas are more rapidly taken than baths. The course of the disease under this treatment is a very mild one.—(*Nord. Med.* 1., August, 1901, in *Ibid.*)

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It cost Battle Creek \$75,000 cash and exemption from taxes to have the big sanitarium rebuilt there. Kellogg is a remarkable financier.

The social ladder is not the one to mount if you seek to pluck the persimmon of professional success.

# Miscellaneous Articles

## SEXUAL HYGIENE—COMMENTS BY WOMEN.

I have read so much lately in the CLINIC about the sexual relations, and as you know it is hard for one woman to keep quiet while the rest are talking I must now have my say. I sincerely believe that women are to blame for this universal cry of abuse, supposed to be caused by the male half of humanity.

If the wife would frankly tell her husband of her inability to respond to his desires, I think he would come to her rescue with common sense and perhaps the aid of a good doctor, who, if he is an up-to-date M. D., uses alkaloidal granules. In eighteen years' experience, as a physician's wife, I have never met with a case of sexual incompatibility where the woman was not in some measure to blame. In one case the husband is intellectually inferior, or so she thinks, or he is so superior she can never understand him. But in every case the complaint is the same.

And it all comes from the first great mistake, that was made in choosing a husband. Girls should be made to understand that love is not all of life, and that when socially, mentally and physically mated, at least nearly so, the questions of sexual relations will arrange them-

selves agreeably and naturally. Doctors who have among their patients anxious mothers, should tell them to educate their daughters for wives, not for ornaments. Of course a doctor cannot come out in those plain words, or he has as good as lost his practice in that family. But wait for the opportunity, then give the advice. Here is a great field for doctors to do good, while practising the art of healing.

Mrs. Dr. L. L. D.

—, Kans.

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If common sense only ruled in love affairs! But the audacious little God delights in asserting his superiority to all the dictates of reason.—Ed.

## STRAIGHT TALK ON SEX MATTERS.

For a long time I've wanted to tell you what a large place the CLINIC fills in my heart, and what an enthusiastic disciple of Alkalometry you have made me; and now that the articles on "Love and Sexuality" have filled my heart full, there's no use trying to keep still. As the wife of one of those "uncrowned heroes," a country doctor, and his as-

sistant in the drug business, it is given me to see much of the "seamy side" of life; much, so very much, of its suffering and shame, caused by ignorance of, or willful shutting the eyes to, the importance of this great, vital question. And if there is much of the spirit of false modesty abroad in the land, equal to that displayed by those who attempted to answer the truths of "Ut Prosim" in the January CLINIC, the only wonder is that conditions are not worse.

When will women learn that the conjugal act has a higher, holier mission, than the use to which the lower animals put it? A caress of any sort, if prompted by love, gives an increase of affection, of sympathy, of understanding; and coitus used, not abused, is a caress. Perhaps the lady who so indignantly answers "Ut Prosim," by citing the bull as an example for man to follow, would enjoy having her husband impregnate her, and then in an hour or so "serve" the next female "in heat" who happened to cross his path. That is what a bull would do. For myself I do not like "bullish" propensities in a man. When I married I did so with a full knowledge of man's nature and desires, and a belief that it was just as much my duty to supply his needs in that respect, as to see that palatable and refreshing meals were prepared for him at regular hours. I took pleasure in pleasing his eye and satisfying his palate, with a daintily spread table, and viands to his taste. But he did not for that reason become a gourmand or a dyspeptic. The same has held good in regard to that other appetite, on which the very foundations of home rest. Enjoyment of the sexual relation does not necessarily imply abuse of it, as your unhappy correspondent

would have us infer; and the sooner wives learn to look upon it as a sacrament, God-given, by which they may bind their husbands' hearts irrevocably to their own, instead of a curse to be borne in patience (?) and sorrow, the quicker one element of unhappiness will be eliminated from our homes, and men will have one temptation less to meet.

There are remedies galore for the sexually deformed or incapable. Seek them, intelligently, prayerfully. Make yourself a mate in body as you would be in mind. Study every aspect of this vital question. But if you are irretrievably deformed or diseased, don't make a boast and a virtue of it.

#### A DOCTOR'S HELP-MEET.

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And if you were reared in knowledge as one should be, you'll find it out and not curse a partner either male or female by marrying.—ED.

#### LOVE AND MARRIAGE.

I happened by chance to have my attention called to the articles by a married woman in THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC; and while I have never attempted, previous to this article, to write anything for a medical journal, my limited knowledge of medicine not leading me to suppose that my views would have much scientific value—still as that article, and mostly the replies to it, rather excited my indignation, as well as my curiosity, I thought I would seek for enlightenment through your pages.

First, the point the lady seemed to be trying to make was, that a husband should win—not force—all favors from a wife; while she should retain, as far as lay in her power, by every legitimate



Boarding-school girls have contracted the habit of chewing moth-balls, and gum chewing has become *passé* in consequence.

The writer has saved many lives by placing the patient on the right side, face downwards.—Byrne, *Merick's Arch*.

art, the love of a passionate mistress, as well as that of a true wife.

Her object in this seemed to be, not only to make the duty pleasant but to prevent her husband from going elsewhere. Well, the venerable M.D.—as his remarks indicate him to be—with the usual perversity of mankind, severely criticises this portion of the lady's views; and yet his criticism should be addressed to husbands, not wives. This one was taking men as she found them, and trying to provide accordingly. It is not her fault, but misfortune, that man is not so considerate, or well-mannered, as a certain animal to which he compares him.

Now my dear M.D., how do you explain the difference in the qualities of love? Sometimes I wonder if it is the good or the bad women who are loved most. You censure a wife for affecting dainty habits (and they should in all cases be natural, not affected, in my opinion) in order to prevent the husband from going with women who make themselves more attractive than the average wife. And yet we have all heard of men whose mistresses (and the latter were supposed to be of the exclusive sort too) had their swell turnouts, pretty clothes and costly boudoirs; while their wives were economically dressed, did their own work, and never dreamed of being able to afford a carriage.

If that is the way real love shows herself, may she ever hide the light of her glorious countenance from me. Such wives are honored (?) by being the mother of their husband's children (and such a man may be to his wife more like your favorite animal). She is allowed to drudge her life away; in order to save and make him a prosperous man, while another woman gets most of the benefits

of his prosperity, and all the romance of his life.

As a second point, the lady writes that there are born spinsters, and the superfluity of women in the world relieved them of the inconvenience of being insisted upon to become otherwise. We agree with her, only we think most of those intended by nature to be spinsters, are married. Many a woman has never consented to wear a wedding ring, because she has a nature so intense that the bare thought of marrying a man whom she does not truly love, is repulsive to her. The numbers of women who marry any man who happens to ask them, just to keep from being old maids, form the large majority of married women. A great writer has said that: "Some women are raging fires beneath a marble exterior." And so, many a woman, with a veritable gold-mine of love, is a miser, because the right man has never come to claim it. Such a one might sooner become a mistress, and love when she did love, than sell herself into bondage as a wife.

Now, this oh, learned M. D., is what I want to know, and perhaps you will think Clennam is not in it with me. What character of love is it a man has, for a woman whom he wishes to make his wife? Why must a woman be so deceitful in order to hold a man's love? If she once shows by manner or look that his presence has an elixir-like effect upon her—the selfish, conceited creature goes off like an Indian chief, carrying her heart at his belt in his vain imagination. That I believe is why there are so many loveless marriages—men do not want women who love them. She must either be a good actress, with wonderful diplomacy and self control, or else feel the part she is playing and really be indiffer-

Any man who talks about "Cuban itch" (which is a myth) should be disciplined for his inexcusable blunder.—*Med. Rev. of Rev's.*

The cæcum and appendix should be viewed as an ancient stomach, possessing the misfortune of all remnants.—Byron Robinson.

ent—which latter is usually the case. As a consequence, a woman accepts the man who asks her, whom she does not love, because the one whom she does love will not ask her—hence many unloved husbands.

Now please do not give a sarcastic reply, if you deem this worthy a reply at all, but give one that accords with your own professional and social experience.

"AN UNMARRIED WOMAN."

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QUERY.—How many women really love the man they marry? And how many accept him simply because it is "the best they can do under the circumstances?" It would let a whole lot of conceit out of masculinity, were husbands to know exactly what their wives really felt towards them.—Ed.

#### A RADICAL REFORM.

I have followed with great interest the discussion of sexual questions during the last few years. It has been especially interesting to note the remarkable differences in the views of men and those of women. This is so great as to indicate that the standpoint of the sexes is different, that planes of thought and feeling are so divergent that it is questionable if they really intersect.

It is evident that woman is dominated in this matter by the principle of utility. Sexual indulgence should be absolutely restricted to the purposeful creation of children, at such times as both parents mutually agree as to its desirability, both preparing themselves to the best of their ability for participation in the Godlike function of creation.

The prospective father must be in the

perfection of health, bodily and mentally, and of temper as well. In short, he should be possessed of the full importance of the act in which he is to engage, and its effect upon the future of the human race. Fully conscious of the world's chief needs, at a period twenty-two years subsequently, he should bring every force of his intelligence to the creation of a being designed to fulfil this need. That this lofty view of the creative act is rarely present in the father's mind is too true.

The to-be mother should not only do all that has been urged as her mate's duty, but she should see that every need of the following period is seen to, and every source of danger to the body and mind of the forming child is guarded against. During pregnancy she should be free from every worry and care. No financial problems should disturb the serenity of her mind, no domestic annoyance stir up the grounds. The scent of flowers and the song of birds should permeate her being. She should bask in the sunshine of Heaven, should rest secure in an atmosphere of love. No social cares should annoy her or make drafts on her vitality. The natural esthetic tastes of woman as relates to the adornment of her person and home, visits to operas, theaters, art galleries, lectures, health resorts, etc., should have the fullest gratification. Unpleasant people, unwelcome news, griefs of every sort, should be kept out of her consciousness. Until these requisites can be secured during pregnancy and lactation, she should defer the responsibilities of maternity.

In the discussion it has seemed to me singular that one phase has been completely overlooked. I refer to the enor-



Septicemia: Bleed from one arm and transfuse saline solution into other to dilute toxins, perhaps eliminate bacteria.—Forchheimer.

The first fundamental rule to prolong life is to avoid all that depresses vital function.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*



mous waste of the semen. Women form one ovule each month, while men with characteristic extravagance discharge millions of spermatozoa at each embrace. Now this is all wrong. Why expend millions when one suffices? No wonder men are poor until they marry. Why not select one man in each community, the most perfect specimen obtainable, educate him for the express purpose, letting the whole energies of the community be concentrated on the effort of rendering him perfect; and when at his greatest perfection of vigor withdraw from him by mechanical means a store of semen. This could be preserved and so attenuated as to allow a single spermatozoon for each woman who desired maternity. A single emission would supply a county for a century, and yet leave a surplus to send to other localities where accident might destroy their own stock. As this would render the genital functions of all the other males superfluous, they should be castrated at birth, and also the one chosen male as soon as he has furnished the needed supply. In fact, more than one sect has affirmed that an intelligent interpretation of Holy Writ shows that this is the operation really intended, for which the useless and meaningless one of circumcision has been substituted. The castration of all the males would offer so many advantages to the community that it has only to be mentioned to be appreciated. No more sexual crimes, no sexual disease, no wasting of energies in the pursuit of vain and profitless objects; no more fighting, jealousy or debauchery—really, is not this the true millennium that we see before us? And so easy of attainment, too, for no resistance could be attempted from the babes, and as they

would never know the carnal pleasures of which they are deprived, they would have nothing to regret. I would be glad indeed to have this plan discussed, and especially to know if it meets the approval of those who have so ably advocated the restriction of sexual intercourse to procreative purposes exclusively. For my plan would entirely do away with the vile, disgusting practice of sexual intercourse, since the semen would be withdrawn from the male and supplied to the female by mechanical means exclusively. In fact, when we see how universally men insist on taking a carnal view of this matter, it is difficult to see how this doctrine can be established, unless my plan is put into effect.

LUCY LONG, M. D.

Boston, Mass.

#### COMMENTS BY PHYSICIANS.

LOVE AND SEXUALITY BY "UT PROSIM."

In this series of articles running from October through January, the gifted writer reaches high-water mark. The men have stood with uncovered heads, in silent admiration, as these most extraordinary letters were passing through the press. At last the hidden sources of wifely misery are laid bare by this master hand. There is put into these papers the cry of anguish, the wail and moan, of the tens of thousands of silent, suffering and misunderstood wives. "Ut Prosim" here becomes the voice of all this wife-agony—a voice speaking to men—to husbands—for all wives. And well will it be if men will heed, and stop this home-wrecking, divorce-compelling cruelty.

If I were the Czar—a real Czar—of

Digitatin affects successively smooth muscle, heart muscle, sensory nerve, motor nerve, striated muscle, blood cells.—Maurel.

The second rule to prolong life is to use positive means to combat disease and sustain function.—Byrne. *Merck's Arch.*

the United States, I'd change the marriage laws so that these articles or something similar should be attached to every marriage certificate, as a sort of coupon to be detached and kept by the bridegroom. In lieu of that, can't these articles be printed and put into cheap form, say at ten cents a copy, so we doctors can afford to circulate them among prospective bridegrooms? As it is, home happiness often does "perish for want of knowledge." The woman cannot or will not learn except through her husband. The husband himself is usually ignorant and must be taught. These four letters will prove of priceless value to a young man who is on the threshold of wedded life.

The writer commands our highest commendation for the ability shown as a clear-headed writer, but the highest praise is due her for the moral courage that enabled her in the face of silly, prudish critics to write in the true scientific spirit. Unknown though she is, she is worthy of our highest honor.

M. T. FULCHER, M. D.

Golden Eagle, Ill.

#### CONJUGAL INFELICITY.

The unique article in the February CLINIC on "Love and Sexuality," has just come under my observation, and has interested me much as a subject justly needing discussion, for the removal of evils, that impair the health and destroy the happiness of many homes. For one I appreciate and prize the article, and wish that every husband and wife in the land might read it; and I feel that further discussion and publicity would aid in correcting the two most prolific sources of domestic infelicity—ignorance and error.

Ignorance as regards conjugal relations is appalling, and corresponding error naturally results. I am aware that with existing public sentiment it is hard to impart suitable instruction to the unmarried on this subject. Lessons on conjugal relations cannot be well taught in our public schools, though undesirable lessons on this subject are learned in every school in our land, for the subject is as natural as its practice, its appetency is inherent, its application dependant. How appropriate instruction can be imparted to young couples is not so clear, but what happiness would follow a knowledge of, and obedience to, nature's laws of married life. Blaming either party for incompatibility or infelicity does not impart knowledge or correct error. The husband may have as many faults as the wife, and even more in these matters, but imputing their faults is not correcting them. Righteous judgment cannot be based on prejudice or impartiality.

Two persons, either married or unmarried, are not expected to think, or feel, or act, alike. If freed from others, what cannot be cured will not be endured, but if bound to others, "what cannot be cured must be endured." Blaming each other for differences is the chief source of family jars, and can never enhance home love. Food makes an eating-house, love makes a home; and home makes the husband, and home makes the wife, and home makes the nation, and home makes the church, and all the dearest things of life. Love must be cultivated, fed, and defended. Locks can protect home possessions but can never protect home affections. Love like the home in which it dwells is strengthened and beautified, or weakened and depraved, by its usage.



Digitalin poisons successively heart muscle, sensory nerve, motor nerve, striated muscle, smooth muscle, blood corpuscles.—Maurel.

A favor is soon forgotten but an injury is brooded over, making the resentment stronger with the years.

Among other influences, love is cultivated, and intensified by timely visits to the "Mount of Venus." I say timely visits, for if we were going to visit Mount Washington, or Holyoke, we would not take any day regardless of conditions, but would choose wisely the best conditions, as the environments add much to the pleasurable effect. A strong desire to go anyway may tax patience, but the waiting adds intensity to the gratification.

Conjugal desire embraces only self, but conjugal gratification embraces self and another, a coöperation, not competition, interests equal, mutual endeavor for mutual delight, and there should be no endeavor without mutual coöperation, hearty, appetizing coöperation. If the one has too much appetite, judicious restraint will prove healthful if not pleasurable. If the one has too little, judicious stimulation will prove both healthful and pleasurable.

Many girls have their sensual desires shamed out of them by unwise mothers and others, so that they are quite unfit for this part of the marriage life, and how much misery and ill-feeling naturally results therefrom; and the husband has to share in the misery. Passion is nature's appetite, and just as noble as any other appetite, a God-given desire, and no one is to be blamed for having it—as noble as the desire for food or art, or music; and like those gifts and functions should be cultivated to highest usefulness, and no man or woman has perfected life's mission without the divinely intended use of these gifts. "And God said unto them, be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it." There is a divine duty in this pleasure, or rather a pleasure in this divine duty, and the

divine should be recognized in it, so instead of there being shame and disgust, there should be cheerful anticipation, preparation and participation.

Now, why is not conjugal love always enjoyed as divinely appointed? There are various reasons, classified under two heads, the physical and the mental. I have examined many married men and women who had no justification for marrying and their imperfect physique is a constant and unhappy reminder of their mistake. "Falling in love" is one thing, and falling in lovable conditions is quite another. Falling in love is often a sad fall. Sentimental love is transitory, when unsupported by love's furnishings. Then there is the mental condition, as formidable and more objectionable. I know a godly missionary who married, and slept with his young wife for eight years without ever having intercourse, and with no reason but mental—the fear of having children. Many wives are not interested and thoughtful enough in perfecting this feature of domestic happiness. Other matters about the home are studied with painstaking interest, while this is treated with disregard, if not with disgust. Should it be so? And does she not thereby deprive herself and husband of one of the chief delights of home?

I am inclined to think that the responsibility of this matter belongs to the wife, and the husband should help her in it. This is illustrated in the whole animal kingdom, the invitation to this act is in the female herself, and is there any reason why it should not be so in the human species? Some one replies that in the female of other species the heat or rutting season is only monthly. So it is in the human species naturally, though



Caffeine affects successively sensory nerve, motor nerve, striated muscle, leucocyte, smooth muscle, blood.—Maurel.

You gain only your patient's contempt for your business methods, when you allow him indefinite time for the payment of his bill.

the female may be excited in health to the enjoyment of the conjugal act at any time. Is it not rational, and advisable that the wife, in this function, as in dietary, should set and furnish her table with the best and when ready call her husband? Would there not be a richer feast and more enjoyable to both, than if he should come in at any untimely hour, though he be hungry, and scour about only for a dry crust? Would it not be wise for the husband to consider this matter, and accord with this natural effort? I know of a lady who has had this matter in charge from wedlock, and has manipulated this matter to the satisfaction of her husband and herself, and though sixty years old is as interested and helpful as in her twenties, enjoyed but not destroyed, and a happier couple is hard to find. If a wife would wisely study these things, and prepare her table at suitable times, and talk it over with her husband, and he act sensibly (and surely there is an inducement, for any man enjoys a good meal better than a poor one), what pleasure there would be, and mutual.

Again, in regard to sexual excitement, few husbands know how to excite the wife, but she knows, and should teach her husband, and show him how to satisfy her, for if left short of satisfaction she is just as unhappy over it as he would be if disappointed. This is the rock of offence. Conjugal disappointment is usually at the root of infidelity and separation. There would be but few divorces if this domestic function were in a state of perfection. Is not this delicate matter worthy of most careful consideration, and sacred use, delicate yet not trifling, formidable enough to unify or dissolve any marriage ties? Again, a

little appropriate instruction brings great results. My old preceptor gave me this incident: "A lively young woman, a former patient, and of the best families, and about three months married came to me saying: 'I have the best of husbands, but I can get no satisfaction in our intercourse, and feel disappointed!' 'Did you tell him how to work your pleasure point till you were satisfied?' said he. 'No,' she replied, 'how is it done?' 'If you will stand up here I will show you,' and when I titillated the clitoris a little, she exclaimed, 'O, I know! Let me run and hunt Charlie!' A more grateful couple cannot be found anywhere."

A young lady and patient married a noble young minister and some time after I received a confidential letter asking advice on matters of adjustment. How sensible. How sacred. And a few pointers have made that family happy for life.

I desire to thank the parties, men or women, who have contributed any thought to unify, and make happy and sacred, any home or married couple; and also for your good endeavor in publishing such needed and useful thought in your increasingly popular journal.

He has not yet outlived his usefulness who can add one more useful thought for the betterment of the race.

C. C. THAYER, M. D.

Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Now in general I think "Ut Prosim" has handled her subject truthfully and well, but I have this criticism to offer: She denominates certain females as unsexed, or partially so. I do not deny that there may rarely be a female in whom sexual ardor cannot be awakened, but they are more rare than "Ut Prosim"



Caffeine poisons successively sensory nerve, motor nerve, striated muscle, leucocyte, blood, smooth muscle, heart muscle.—Maurel.

Medicine is a business as well as a science and the physician who is most business-like in his methods is most esteemed.

would lead us to suppose. Women exist and they are many, that in the hands of most men would be icebergs, but in the hands of the right man would melt with greater fervor than the average woman; and after once "melting" might then become very amorous, even susceptible to others. Some of the most passionate women have small breasts. The graceful shape is an attribute of the woman who is more susceptible to love. The woman of little grace and beauty may never warm as does her more voluptuous sister, simply because men are not moved by her appearance and touch; but should she find a man who admired her she then might be as amorous as the beautiful woman. All wood will burn. Dry pine will kindle quickly but green oak is poor kindling; but it makes a hot fire when started. Just so with some of "Ut Prosim's" unsexed women.

Every young husband is supposed to be a fit teacher for his young wife, but he may live with her twenty years and never excite her to a perspiration, but only to a disgust; whereas an artist at the business could teach her to mount to Heaven in half an hour, and after that she would never forget the way. Wives who never have had an orgasm love their husbands, often they would die for them; and because a man excites the orgasmal function in a woman it does not follow that he is her mate. I know a couple who had to separate, simply because the woman was no companion for him intellectually, although sexually these two were excessively passionate and very loving.

An intelligent man who craves for a wife of brains, would live happier with a brainy woman that he never could

awake to high passion, than with an inferior who was highly amorous towards him.

The brainy women are frequently judged to be lacking in sexual ardor, thus many of these live single, yet for the good of the race they should be mothers, and even if their uteri are infantile at 20 years they will soon make up for lost growth if they get into the arms of the right man.

The CLINIC is now the pioneer in sex literature that will largely shape the future, and it is of vital importance that ideas are not advanced that will damn and doom brainy women, with neglected sex function, to the rubbish heap of old maidhood. Let us not pass sentence too quickly on the "cold girl" who don't want every Tom, Dick and Harry, for these "cold girls" are just as often snow-capped volcanoes.

C. E. BOYNTON, M. D.

Los Banos, Cal.

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Several blind men surrounded an elephant. One felt his side and said an elephant was very like a house. A second felt his leg and said he was very like a tree. A third felt his ear and said he was very like a sail. A fourth felt his tusk and said he was very like a spear. A fifth felt his trunk and said he was very like a serpent. But the last felt his tail and said they were all wrong, for an elephant was very like a rope.—Ed.

Dr. Boynton believes that regular sexual intercourse is better borne, especially by women, than infrequent indulgences, just as a regular day laborer can bear daily work which will use up a man unaccustomed to it. Women can



The sale of Limburger cheese has been prohibited by the Health Officer of Louisville, Ky. And Schneider is very mad.

I have found aconitine a very satisfactory remedy for toothache: put a granule in the cavity.—J. S. Smith, Texas.



be trained to enjoy intercourse as a tonic, healthful, athletic exercise. For this purpose the following rules should be observed:

1. In every coitus the woman should have an orgasm.
2. The man should not withdraw at once but try to give the woman successive orgasms.
3. The man should be no less affectionate after intercourse than before.
4. At all times both should cultivate the habit of little love acts and expressions of affection whenever possible.
5. No chance should be neglected of doing each other kindness or service.
6. The husband should allow his wife perfect freedom in a social way.
7. The fear that coitus might be hurtful should be dismissed whenever it is mutually agreeable.
8. If parties choose to make the best of a bad bargain rather than separate it is their own affair.
9. Sexual differences narrow if both try daily to live a true life.

The first paper of "Ut Prosim" on the Purity of Conception, Religion and Sexuality, the Sexual Relation and Pregnant State, calls for an emphatic "*con*" in many particulars and for "*pro*" in few. Is "Ut Prosim" one of the strong-minded women, an independent thinker as some women style themselves? Her first paper has some good suggestions, or rather several good inferences can be drawn from some propositions laid down, but as is natural with all writers and speakers she deals in glittering generalities, jumps at conclusions here and there; but likely her succeeding papers will detail, reach conclusions, gradually, logically.

The old saying that "children ought to be seen and not heard," suggests the thought that some words, certain phrases, are to be understood, but not spoken or written before all ears or eyes; and there are subjects to be studied but not talked about or printed publicly. There are doctrines too absurd, ideas too indelicate, indecent, for utterance; and "woman's ignorance" of all such and her modesty" about such, are to her credit. It is not "ignorance" on the part of women for not knowing all about "the Phallic Worship," nor for not having read "that admirable work" by Robert Allen Campbell; for such ignorance is bliss compared with such irrelevant information on such a natural state as is the pregnant state. It is not "mock modesty" but commendable modesty, womanly mental chastity, to be ignorant of ancient or modern vulgarisms and fallacies, due to natural ignorance in the way-back periods, and due to abnormal morals of the present period.

"Ut Prosim," i.e., "that which should be before," suggests that certain knowledge should be possessed before action; that something of maternity should be known before motherhood begins, and where this is not the case, explains why "the hindsight is better than the foresight" in some instances, with some persons. "The sin of the father" and "conceived in sin," are regarded as Bible curses by "Ut Prosim," when they are but conditions precedent, present and subsequent, arising out of unknown and unknowable parental mentality, perhaps, which *per se* makes its imprint on the embryonic offspring, under the law of heredity; and these "curses" are not divinely inflicted, but maternally and paternally, and as such are recognized by



Narcotine antidotes morphine, elevating the temperature and stimulating, without any narcotic effect whatever.—Ebert.

Received my *Clinic* today, have stuck to it like a sick kitten to a hot rock. Success to the *Clinic*.—J. S. Smith.

the Bible as foreknown and predicted physical results, and predestined results, of certain physical, mental, moral or spiritual offenses. There are "sins of the father" transmitted, and of the mother too, hence naturally, necessarily, the unfortunate offspring is "conceived in sin and born in iniquity"; but mental womanly chastity on the part of the mother, and fatherly deference, and not "book larnin," will cure these ills.

The eradication of "woman's ignorance" and "mock modesty," concerning sexual relations, is not in her knowing that in the time of phallic worship "Asher" meant "Phallus," and "Phallus" means "Penis"—"straight, upright, the erect one;" and that "Anu" meant strength, sexual power propagating male offspring, and was the name given to the right testicle; and that this is why Jacob called his son Benjamin, "son of his right side," etc. Nor does womanly decency in maternity require knowledge that the "erect male organ" was worshipped "as the Creator," and "God of life." Woman, know thyself, depends not upon ancient superstition, ignorance, vulgarity, nor heathen ideas. All women are modest, differing only in degree, cause and place. All are ignorant on sexuality and pregnancy (except experimental knowledge, compared with "us medical men and women," in an anatomic and physiologic sense. But purity of conception and of the pregnant state is limitedly under the influence of pure or impure thought, yet purity of conception does not depend upon scientific knowledge only, nor does impure conception signify ignorance of sexuality in all such cases.

Would "Ut Prosim" have the pulpit, of which she complains for dealing in things of minor importance, take up and

discuss "woman's ignorance" of sexuality, sexual relation and the pregnant state, as matters of major importance? The pulpit that does its duty preaches righteousness, for Scripture is good for "instruction in righteousness," and such instruction includes all kinds of conception, sexual, mental, moral, spiritual. Would she overcome woman's "ignorance" and "mock modesty" concerning maternity, by making the "erect male organ," the "penis," the "right testicle," commonplace conversational topics at tea parties, socials, luncheons, on the rostrum, in the pulpit, and at conventions and Sunday school? It is true that some women are foolishly modest, and some lamentably ignorant about the subject, fact and state of conception and pregnancy, and the sexual relation in general, but nature by experience, home study and a common-sense physician, are the assistant teachers and overcome the overcomeable in all such cases. There are women who are bold and bawdy, who would appear better were they tinctured with a little modesty; and some are a little too smart, and if these were a little more ignorant, certain "mishaps" would not happen, nor would maternity be destroyed and offspring murdered. But 'mid these extremes there is the woman full of common sense, who takes the right, natural, wifely view of this most sacred function, that of conception, and is found in the right place, home, obeying, by intuition and suggestion, the natural law. There should be no sexual relation but sacred, for the sexual organs, not made with hands but by the Omniscient God, and as such endowment to man, woman, constitute the seat of physical personality of life for mortal unity. Yet man and woman awaken to their divine side of life



Narcotine may prove a valuable remedy in the treatment of the opium, alcohol and tobacco habits.—Ebert.

Transient high temperature below 104, is of little clinical significance in the case of the child.—Hatfield.

and duty, and such education would control, subjugate the animal side, then the literate and illiterate, those in high and low places, in palace and hovel, in satin and calico, in home and almshouse, would conceive in purity, deliver in safety and rear in honor, the natural product of marriage.

T. F. RINGLE, M. D.

Tippecanoe, Ind.

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Knowing the truth about sexual matters is not necessarily favoring or being dominated by sexuality, but about as far from it as the poles are asunder.—ED.

I have read with profound interest the articles on "Love and Sexuality from the Woman's Standpoint," and I sincerely wish that every wife in the world could read these letters, for I believe it would have a tendency at least to make them better mates for their husbands. I fully endorse the sentiments of the "wife and mother." She knows what she is talking about, and I have no doubt but her husband is more than all else to her, and that she is "the one of all others," and that he adores her as fully as though there were no other women on earth. I believe there is only about one couple out of four that enjoys married life as they should, and I also believe that fully one-half of the fault is due to the wife. The lady has told what the matter is far better than I can, nor do I think she has exaggerated or overdrawn the deplorable picture, however much others may criticise her.

W. C. SMITH, M. D.

Franklin Grove, Ill.

Make the home life so perfect for both that the marriage touches the ideal it always should be. Dissatisfaction breeds infidelity. Dissatisfaction is unnecessary, since it comes from ignorance.—ED.

I heartily endorse the writer of "Love and Sexuality from the Woman's Standpoint." I believe such women are or could be pure, noble-minded and good examples of wifehood, and it is not only their duty but their special privilege to claim their own, to retain it as their own and defy others to rob them of it. While these are sacred subjects they should be better understood and thus appreciated.

G. S. STELL, M. D.

Paris, Texas.

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Could the pleasure be given you to know the author of the papers to which you refer, as it is given to the writer, you would know that in your ideal as expressed above you have given a true picture of "Ut Prosim."—ED.

I admire and fully concur with your strong comments on the articles by "A Wife and Mother." That woman knows what she is talking about. Moreover what she has said will be—is—endorsed by more than 75 per cent of thoughtful men—yes and women too. No doubt some men are beastly in their desires and practices, but is that the rule? I trow not. I do not see why all, men and women, do not learn lessons of wisdom from the object lessons by which we are daily environed. But the Scripture saying: "Having eyes they see not," is eminently true in this case. Moreover: "My people are destroyed for lack of

Narcotine is insoluble, therefore tasteless. In the stomach it becomes a hydrochlorate, soluble and very bitter.—Ebert.

Aconitine is specific in pneumonia when given in time. But don't neglect strychnine in big doses.—H. A. S., *Med. World*.

knowledge." But so it is, and we shall have to content ourselves with it remaining so; but let not that be till after we have "spoken out in meeting" about it. Pardon me, but I wanted to say that—I am with you for the truth's sake and hope to remain with you.

W. P. LEAGUE, M. D.

Simpsonville, S. C.

—:O:—

Some men are beastly. We hear about them continually, yet somehow they elude our personal observation. The men who come to us for relief have one desire only—to afford their wives due pleasure.—Ed.

I have read the papers of "Ut Prosim" with much interest and think the CLINIC did a good thing for humanity in printing them. Read from the standpoint of love or science, I do not see how anyone can find any fault with the papers.

I wish to add just a little to what has been said. "Ut Prosim" says "the loving caress of the feminine organs," especially the clitoris, "by the male, will excite desire." To this I would add that if in this caressing the prostatic fluid be placed on the clitoris, either by the hand or the male organ itself, desire will be aroused much more quickly and intensely. This is an excellent formula for those couples in whom the woman is "too slow" in reaching her orgasm. I have had the pleasure to help several married people to have a perfect union, the wife not knowing from her own previous experience what an orgasm was.

The undeniable fact that the prostatic fluid, when placed on the clitoris, will rapidly aid the female in reaching her orgasm, has led me to believe that the

function of this fluid is not merely one of lubrication, but more especially that of rousing the sexual desire in the female so that both may aid in properly propagating their kind. I have proved at least to my own satisfaction that where the sexual act is properly performed, that is, both male and female reaching an orgasm, the offspring will be more perfect.

I would also say that where the sexual act is perfect, it is not nearly so frequent. The husband who "goes it" once or twice a night, usually has a wife who has no orgasm. I know of a few cases at least whom I set right, so that both parties had their orgasm properly, who thereafter had intercourse only one-tenth as often as before and both were happier.

In view of what I have seen or heard in regard to sexual matters, I firmly believe that newly wedded couples should be properly instructed as to the mode of procedure in coition.

"ESSEF."

—:O:—

He refers to the fluid pressed out of the seminal vesicles by the finger inserted in the rectum.—Ed.

Though only having before me the first papers of "Love and Sexuality," which article has aroused so much severe criticism, permit me to say a few words of defense for the lady writer.

As a nerve-specialist of some experience I sign every word and sentence in the "Love" papers named. That the lady states the unveiled truth, is her right and her duty towards the readers of a medical journal. Unfortunately the truth is often offensive to the narrow-



The metric system makes little headway in this country, in spite of its very manifest advantages.—*Med. Standard.*

Scarlatina: Never give a purgative after the eruption has made its appearance. It increases irritation.—*Med. World.*

minded, who find as an only reply, by no means logical anti-reasons, but insulting attacks. A gentleman should never stoop so low as to class a writer, because her views are not his, with lunatics. It is a pity to see how often the human being shows himself below other creatures. Or, did you ever see male birds attack a female?

Alike as some physicians wrongly condemn the French heel as unhealthy for women, just so the narrow-minded cannot stand the child being called by his name. And would it not be far better if sexual life were treated less secretly? How many downfalls, how many diseases with dreadful sequelæ, would be avoided by knowledge. Ignorance has never been a blessing, and therefore the attempt of that lady-writer to speak of sexuality and love as they really are, should be met with encouragement and not otherwise. Those who attack her in such an ungentlemanly way, should first read and study (trying to understand) Mantegazza's *Physiology of Love*, a book of logical philosophy; and then the sentence, "*Ut Prosim*," may do some good.

I hope, at least, the words on "cleanliness" will fall on fertile ground. I have often wondered why the "*bidet*" is almost unknown in this country, and I believe it a professional duty to advise women to use the same.

Dr. S.

—, New Jersey.

I wish to offer a few thoughts in regard to "Love and Sexuality" from the woman's standpoint.

In the first place I wish to see all the good there is in the articles you have published on this subject. Wives should

be honest with their husbands in regard to their sexual desires. I suppose that some are not. Some women have been educated to think that sexual passion is essentially nasty and wicked.

There are intimations or suggestions in these articles that do not impress me as being good. There are suggestions of licentious touch and speech. The marriage bed should never become the bed of lust. Perfect honesty is not incompatible with perfect cleanness. In true marriages love cannot exist when respect has been destroyed by the touch and tongue of lust. When respect is gone, love becomes license. The sexual act should be fully enjoyed by husband and wife, and under such circumstances as to keep the marriage relation the purest and most holy.

T. M. T.

—: o:—

Wives should be honest—and husband's should so act as to invite confidence.—Ed.

I am much interested in the CLINIC, especially in the article "Love and Sexuality," and in the replies and editorials. There is far too little known on this subject. Ignorance is the mother of much trouble, ending in disagreements, unhappiness and afterwards divorce. I am glad a woman has had the courage to write freely. The poor old lady who replies is past the time of life to judge rightly, and belongs to an age of ignorance. Dr. C. deals only in generalities—does not deal with the subject broadly. You can find just as many and probably more old maids and widows who are "pale-faced, scrawny women," as among married women. There are men and



The metric system is theoretically correct, practically foolishness. Recent graduates find it fallible and inconvenient.—*Med. Summary*.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis: Calomel in full doses, gr. vi to viij, followed by gelsemium to sustain full effect.—*Troutt, Med. World*.



women both, who abuse their privileges, but these are not the ones from whom to formulate the laws of sexual life.

J. K. K.

—, N. Y.

Having for the third time carefully read the articles by "Ut Prosim," I take the opportunity of adding my sanction to the continuation of such articles indefinitely.

They are leading me into the light I have long desired to see, as I have previously gathered bits of knowledge here and there on this much neglected subject, only creating a desire for more and clearer conceptions of the subject.

"Ut Prosim's" writings are clear, comprehensive, practical and coincide perfectly with my experience as a practitioner, and truly they lead on to untrodden paths.

Some day I trust she will write us a large book full of such glorious truths.

J. W. E., M. D.

—, Tenn.

—:o:—

She *could* write a book that would do great good, if she only would.—ED.

# CHILDREN.

I am not much disposed to criticise the opinion of others, feeling as I do that others have the same liberty of thought and the same choice of opinion as I would expect for myself; but those thoughts and opinions should be based upon good theory or personal observation by experience. Hence my criticism on "Ut Prosim."

In retrospecting my past life for more



Salineemas have a great field in the protracted summer diarrheas of little children.—Byrne, *Merck's Arch.*

than forty-five years, I cannot call to mind one instance in which idiots or imbecile children were the offspring of a confirmed drunkard, of either parent; but if there were any difference from the ordinary caste in society, the drunkard's children had the preference. Hence I say, in my opinion hereditary taint from intoxication has nothing to do with the connubial relation producing idiots or imbeciles, while I freely admit that many of our most heinous crimes emanate from this evil. It is not a theory that can be scientifically called heredity. Let us have the proofs.

And while these articles call out thought for the readers, and should reach the uneducated on this vital issue to human happiness, let them be backed up by a logic so concised by philosophy that we will have no fear to transmit this knowledge to our married sons and daughters, that they too may be benefited; as this subject is of real advantage to the rising generation.

A. R.

—, Iowa.

Every man in his peregrinations sees and learns a little of what is. Most men learn the ways of one woman, some know a good many, but none knows all. By collaborating the observations of a number we may approximate the general truth, and the greater the number of observers and observations, the more nearly correct is the view based thereon. It is only essential that each records the exact truth as to his own observations. Unfortunately this is about the last thing to be expected. People are so apt to put things down as they think they ought to be, or as they think will appear creditable.

Melancholy, hope-abandoned individuals are unpopular. They are not the ones who "do things."—Byrne, *Merck's Archives.*

The prevalent literature usually influences these views; and as long as "Sanford and Merton" were considered correct models of boyhood, all boys were represented as talking and acting like these stupid little prigs. When one realizes the nerve required for Rousseau to publish his "Confessions," it is amazing that that book ever saw the light. But—let every man ask himself the question as to the truth of these "Confessions," as applicable to himself and his playmates; and compare boys as he knows them to "Sanford and Merton." A wise old physician, of unblemished character as well as repute, one with whom no younger man ever came in contact without being bettered thereby, said that he had never known a man to reach the age of thirty without sexual indulgence, solitary or mutual. A patient responded that he was himself an example of such continence. The physician requested permission to examine the man's genitals, and found the penis and testicles undeveloped—like those of a four year old boy.

This inclination to sexual indulgence is as inevitable to a healthy young male man as it is to any other young animal. It must be recollected that the propensities are instinctive, while the moral and altruistic sentiments come only by cultivation. A full bladder inspires the desire for evacuation; in time it becomes inculcated in the boy that the parlor is not the place for such discharges. The boy is hungry, and in time he may learn that food is not to be eaten unless it is his own. And from such beginnings, by slow and painful steps, we arrive at the plane of moral and social culture. It is said that when the young Indian youths first arrive at the schools, if they see

an Indian maid on the campus they are quite apt to pull up her clothes and attempt intercourse then and there—following the natural exercise of the sexual impulse whenever it is felt, as in their homes. This freedom of intercourse ceases for the woman at least on marriage, after which the squaw remains at least nominally continent to her husband, at any rate in so far that she is not approached as a matter of course by any other man who happens to fancy her.

This state of nature really antedated and nominally underlies the modern institution of monogamic matrimony, as is shown by the language of the marriage services, where each contracting party binds to "forsake all others and cleave only to" the wedded mate. And this promiscuous ante-nuptial intercourse is certainly Nature's way of providing for the personal differences of men and women, and so guarding against mismating; for by it the woman ascertains what man can best satisfy her sexual needs, and *vice versa*. And the law to a certain extent recognizes this also, since the cohabitation of an unmarried man and an unmarried woman, of legal consenting age, is scarcely visited with penalties unless bastardy results. But such a system is repugnant to modern sentiment, which demands that the woman comes to the nuptial couch without experiences, while the husband is supposed to have qualified as an instructor—the necessary corollaries being prostitution, seduction, bastardy and venereal disease. Nevertheless, the instinctive need of women that their sexual function shall be satisfactorily provided for, has evolved the maxim that "a reformed rake makes the best husband." And there can be no question that nearly all the vast bulk of marital infelicity re-



The real reason so many of us do not use the metric system is, we are too lazy. Perhaps it would be wiser to admit it.—*Med. Stand.*

Tuberculosis: Ichthyol No. 1 capsule after meals, increased weekly to three capsules or tolerance, continued indefinitely.—Spangler.

sulting from sexual mismating occurs where the husband has not had his pre-nuptial experiences.

But where is the remedy? What man cares to take as a wife the girl who has been "trained" by every man about town? With all the possibilities of infectious maladies? A wife should be adored as a being of finer quality, of purer nature than man. Belief in the wife's purity is the foundation of a happy home. It is questionable if the preference for "experienced" wives in Japan will withstand the spread of Aryan civilization there.

Granting the notoriously disastrous effects of our system, there is no better offered, unless we were to adopt Japan's sentiment and the pre-nuptial indulgence of Scotland, which is not possible. Sects continually arise which seek to cut this Gordian knot, and revert to the freedom of primitive peoples; but none of them has become permanently established, or has succeeded in winning a numerically respectable following.

It is as impossible to turn back popular sentiment and revert to primitive ways and thoughts, as it is to roll back the cosmic progression and revert to the carboniferous conditions. The only possible course is to continue the present arrangements, and endeavor to give in a decent, clean and lawful manner, to men and women, that knowledge which renders perfect the connubial union and obviates mismating, a knowledge hitherto acquired only in brothels, with all their hideous accompaniments. Teach the truth about sexual matters, simply, as any other parts of physiology are taught; and the greater part of the complaints against our social system will disappear. Let scientific investigation dissipate the

obscurity where bungling ignorance accomplishes such deadly work, and it will be found that modern religious and social sentiment, and modern law, are none too good for modern men and women.—  
Ed.

#### ANOTHER WORD FROM "UT PROSIM."

As a last word, good friends, permit me to sum up briefly the points which I have tried to emphasize, and the thought which it is my dearest desire to leave with you.

First of all, let us agree that Nature's way is the Creator's way, and consequently poor finite mortals like you and me, are under no necessity of apologizing to the human family, for the way in which every living being has been conceived and born into the world. Accepting this great law of sexual attraction as the law of laws, the great corner-stone upon which the whole human family is built, let it be our work to explain clearly the truth as we know it, and seek by every effort possible to teach the absolute purity and divine origin of sexual love, and its power to fulfill the marriage covenant and make the "two, one flesh." Surely, if one will but look at the question fairly, its importance must be realized. Today, as in the dawn of history, the race owes its existence to that love which is the fulfilling of the law of sexual attraction, that omnipotent power which was yesterday, is today and for ever will be, the most potent factor in the health, happiness and welfare of the race.

It is not a question of being born in any new way, it is not a question of getting rid of sex. If by ignorance we could have improved upon Dame Nature's



There are other factors in the production of typhoid fever, and this factor to a great extent is auto-intoxication.—Hubbard.

Quinine is not antiperiodic unless preceded by a cholagog, calomel or the like.—*Med. World*. Is this as you find it?

law, we would have found it out by this time; but alas! we only see all around us the futility of shutting our eyes and closing our ears to plain and unlovely facts. No medical man needs to be told that a diseased condition must first be appreciated and duly diagnosed and acted upon before a cure can be expected. In other words, it is necessary to note all the symptoms of a disorder before we proceed to prescribe; only the fool will declare there is no need of treatment, that the patient is hale and hearty, when he has only to use his eyes to see the condition is desperate.

Is it very far from the truth to say that the average family needs advice along sexual lines, and needs it badly? I think not, and to my mind no knowledge that the physician has, should be more freely and willingly imparted.

But it is not always an easy task to speak of sexual facts with even our most intimate patients, and no man or woman lives but who would—in their heart of hearts—prefer to read these things, to having the cold facts baldly presented to them. If I have called a spade a spade, it has been done intentionally, as I have also endeavored to clothe each thought in plain language, without the slightest use of the many technicalities which so confuse the mind of the layman.

Here then is my excuse, good friends, if you desire to know it, and understand me. Some time ago, I read with much pleasure and great interest the admirable set of papers published in the CLINIC—and later given us with much valuable information added in the volume "Sexual Hygiene"—but the lectures before the Physicians' Club were to my mind far from covering the field, and left much to be desired. I confess I stated

this to be my opinion, very frankly, to the editor of the CLINIC, and received from him the invitation to speak out my convictions—which I have done in the papers already before you. My hope has been that I might say these "delicate" things in a medical publication, plainly, purely, clearly, in such a matter-of-fact practical way that each and every one of you would feel willing to place the CLINIC in the hands of the individuals *most* requiring and desiring such information, and begin a practical education along sexual lines, without loss of time or effort.

There are few of us who do not recognize the fact that happiness in wedlock is impossible in very many instances because of sexual differences upon the part of the pair. No man who knows what a woman suffers, mentally and physically, would *dare* risk forcing his undesired embraces, as no woman who has *hated her mate sexually*, can long *continue to love him soulfully*. This is a truth—a fact, a law—believe it, and act accordingly. It is every man's right to have happiness, love and right conditions in the home, as it is also every woman's right, and I am sure that anything we can do to make a man and his wife dearer and nearer to each other is well worth our while. Many wives *are cold*, most usually from the wrong done them (occasioning sexual inversion), and it must be realized that this state of affairs is not only one of cruel injustice to the man, but to the woman and to her child. The husband is cheated of that reciprocal pleasure which alone can create true sexual union, while the wife is an unwilling tool, in a disgusting ordeal, from which heart, soul and body



In addition to purgatives, drugs like salol, charcoal and salicylates, should be administered as intestinal antiseptics.—Park.

Tuberculosis: Sodium cinnamate injections more than double the leucocytes and favor healing in tuberculous areas.—Mann.

shrink and the child so begotten, cursed for all time.

But this is an abnormal state of affairs—it is not Nature, nor is it the union which God intended to consummate by the joining of the sexes for the procreation of the race as every physician knows. The organs of sensation and pleasure were not given alone to the male, and it is every woman's right (as it is every man's right) that the sexual act should be the most exquisite pleasure to each. I know well that there are many good persons who believe that this idea is very wicked, but to them I simply ask the question: "Why is it we think it right to see with our eyes, hear with our ears, use each and every part of our bodies as the Creator made them to be used, but this one? Do we dare to say *God didn't* put the organ of sensation in the female? Or placing it there He didn't intend it to be used?"

Very many men and women are absurdly ignorant of the simplest sexual facts; I believe they have the right to know everything we can tell them, that even *may help* to make their own individual burdens lighter. It has been my hope to tell some of the homely truths which I believe to be necessary to an understanding of right sexual union and conception, in such a plain way that even the busiest practitioner will find time to stow away a copy of the *CLINIC* in his pocket, and leave it as a professional loan to the ignorant patient, to be read and digested before his next visit.

This has been the thought and desire of the writer; wherein I have failed to make my meaning plain by crudity of language I ask to be pardoned as a busy woman, where I have offended some of

you by my plainness of expression, my excuse is the old Jesuit doctrine: "The end justifies the means," and "To the pure, all things are pure."

There are but few parents in the world, who will not sacrifice themselves for their progeny, once the helpless little atoms of humanity have had life thrust upon them. Nor is it strange, for the very helplessness of the babe calls forth the noblest impulses, and many instances are known where even the most timid of women have fought like tigresses to defend their young. But we must begin before birth to really prove our love for the tiny being who is to come into the world, to be the joy of home. The heritage of wealth it may not be in our power to give, but the child conceived of love, born of wealth, planned for and prayed for, by the highest thought, best wishes, noblest impulses, is a child blessed indeed of God and of Nature, and such a child will be so well equipped for the battle of life that all things may be achieved even to the highest fame and fortune. As I write I hear a little voice singing, and from the garden the shouts of merry boys at play. Can I think that mere dollars and cents—although I value them as highly as any—or any other gift within the power of the world to bestow, would be exchanged by my lusty progeny for that health, buoyancy, vitality and happiness that is the concomitant of being well born? I think not.

Dr. Abbott questions my assertion regarding the effects of intoxication upon conception, but he will not question, I know, the acknowledged fact that the mental condition and physical health of the mother is the most important factor in the health and happiness for *life* of



Putrefaction of intestinal contents affords a most prolific source of autointoxication.—Hubbard.

Roos advocates ice-packs in typhoid, over tub baths. Trained nurses unnecessary. Less danger.—*Phila. Med. Jour.*



her child. It is easy to preach; I know it, and as a mother I realize we women are prone to give way to our feelings of depression during gestation, but I beg of you, Doctors, make the importance of cheerfulness known, and no woman high or low but will pull herself together *for the sake of her child*. Those are words to conjure with. Men have larger fields of usefulness, and as a rule a more unrestricted horizon, and an active life (which many women envy them), but there is a moment in the life of every mother which is so divine, so soul inspiring, so satisfying, that she never forgets it while life lasts. It is the moment when, her travail past, her first born, born of her body and blood, is placed in her outstretched motherly arms and folded to her breast. Can any mother forget the rapture of that first embrace, or the joy which filled her heart as she looked upon the long waited and longed for little one, with the delighted eyes of the proud young mother? What pen can picture the sublimity of the moment, as the eyes of the little mother fondly look into the face of her babe, and tears of joy, and responsibility, and love unspeakable, dim their brightness? The woman who has never been a wife is indeed cheated of many joys, but the wife who has never been a mother is indeed one to be pitied; for she has been denied the crown of womanhood.

I say to all mothers, nurse your children if your health permits it, or you will deprive yourself as well as the babe of one of the dearest privileges of maternity. "A bottle-baby" is a sight to make the gods weep—for the mother as well as for the child.

Let each woman as wife and mother but do her great work, as faithfully and

well as she now does her less important housewifely duties, and the world will be made better, husbands happier, "and her children will rise up and call her blessed." The Psalmist has said: "In all your getting, get understanding," to which we may humbly add—and health, and common sense along sexual lines.

Now one more word: I cannot close these papers without thanking the good friends who have sent me so many kind words of commendation and good cheer. One and all I thank you, and among my most prized letters I shall treasure the ones which came to "Ut Prosim" from those good and true—although unknown friends—who were able to see the difficulties with which I labored, and who gave me the warm hand-shake of encouragement, when woman-like I almost faltered in my labors for fear I had not courage to stand the storm. If I have set you thinking, doctor, it is a good thing to do; and do more, set down your thoughts for us, and through the CLINIC we may be able to set the ball rolling and accomplish great results. Whatever of pleasure or profit my poor efforts may have given some of you, lies at the door of the broad-minded editor of the CLINIC, and in closing I drop my prettiest courtesy to Drs. Abbott and Waugh, for their most generous treatment, as I make my last adieux to my many kind friends of the CLINIC, acknowledging most gratefully their generosity and kindness to one whose many failings may possibly be forgiven in a woman, whose chief desire has been to realize her *nom de plume*—*Ut Prosim*, "That I May Do Good."

—:o:—

And to all of the above, as well as to what has gone before, we say "Amen,"



If intestinal antiseptics is desirable, before operations, how much more in acute infectious disease seated in bowels?—Hubbard.

Tobacco Heart: The hypertrophy of the heart may disappear, on the complete discontinuance of the use of tobacco.—Osler.

and may God in his infinite mercy help us one and all to be more nearly each day that which he intended.

It was our purpose in preparing this "symposium," which we have submitted to "Ut Prosim" for a final word, to cease the publication of these articles. Yet we find the stream so steady and so increasingly good and helpful, so rapidly nearing the point of helpfulness which we so earnestly desire, that we are willing to leave the question open to our readers as to further publication along this line. In any event we want those whose hearts are moved to write us and write us fully whether we are able to give space now or not. No good thing should be lost. This material will be gathered, kept and used for mutual good as seemeth best in the sight of all of us. We shall be glad to be addressed in this matter, pro or con the publication of further articles, and earnestly urge you to contribute as above outlined that we may lose none of the benefit of any inspiration that may come to you from such suggestions as you may have received. The need is always with us. No one knows it better than the busy doctor. Let us put our heads and our hearts together to accomplish that which we all mutually desire, the betterment of those about us.

DRS. ABBOTT AND WAUGH.

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# JOTTINGS FROM CONVERSATIONS WITH EASTERN FRIENDS.

"Yes," said a Brooklyn physician, "some ten years ago I became interested in active-principle medication and bought a supply of Chanteaud's little granules. They were so good that it took a heap of ALKALOIDAL CLINIC ar-

guments to induce me to make a change. Six years ago, however, I made a break and one dollar went for the CLINIC and the helpful little pocket case. The contents of those nine little vials convinced me that the Abbott goods were not 'just as good' but better than I had been using. I had what I considered a good business then—lived in the same house for 17 years—but it has more than doubled in those six years. This winter, that is February and March, I'm going to spend in Mexico, and two months of the summer in Europe.

"You say your most difficult task is to get your granules tested as they deserve? Well, to tell you the truth, I don't care much if my neighbors don't catch on for a year or two yet. I never lose a family; they all want the little pills that quickly cure their ills. I said I never lose a family, but I came within an inch of it one time, and suppose I might just as well tell you the joke.

I had an old lady patient who had been difficult to handle for about a year, when I discovered unmistakable evidence of tape-worm. Feeling that I was 'cock sure' so long as I had your goods, I sent post haste for a bottle of Abbott's Tape-Worm Remedy. Gave instructions for preparation and the taking of it and called the next afternoon to see his wormship. Well, there was a good deal of worm in the pot but for the life of me I could not find its head. Four months later, she was about as bad as ever, and my competitor, a young man across the street, was called. He lectured her about ten minutes on preparation and returned the next morning with medicine which he administered. He got the tape worm, head, tail and all. Why didn't I lose that family? Because my

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Putrefaction is favored by bacteria, peptone, heat and moisture, with less bile and intestinal secretions as a result of fever.—Hubbard.

Flushes at Menopause: Two drops each tinct. nux and opium deod. If anemic, potas. brom. and tincture of iron—Torbett, *Med. W.*

colleague left the bottle which held the medicine he had given, and it was Abbott's, same as mine!"

"No, I haven't time to-day for much talk," said a young 105th street West, New York physician, "I want a few granules and must get back to keep my office hours. My business is getting better all the time, but I do have a lot of things to contend with, I tell you. In the first place, all the people up where I live are highly educated and know a thing or two themselves, and I have to gain their confidence by curing them. My competitors shake the confidence of some of my new patients by telling them that an entire bottle of my granules would not hurt them if taken at one dose." [Give your "competitor" 3 granules of glonoin to dissolve on tongue.—Dr. A.]

"One lady to whom I was giving iron, quinine and strychnine—that was before you put out your Triple Arsenates granule—told me she was not afraid to take the entire contents of either of my bottles at one dose, so I gravely warned her not to try the experiment. A few days later when I called I found her very frigid, and of course supposed she had been won over to some one else. At last, she leaned over towards me with a scowling face, saying, 'Doctor, don't leave any more of those nasty little pills here for me. My doggy got hold of one of your little bottles and the cork came out and she ate them all up. She's dead now.' I scanned the dispensing envelope and the number thereon showed it was my strychnine arsenate gr. 1-134. The good woman showed marked improvement from that very day, and she and

all her friends now have great respect for my little pills."

NORMAN B. HARRIS.

Manager Eastern Branch The Abbott Alkaloidal Co.

95 Broad St., New York.

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#### ALKALOIDAL MEDICATION RELIABLE.

Am greatly pleased with the CLINIC and with alkaloidal medication, and depend upon the "sure shots" almost exclusively. Have used them about three years. Have been in active practice for more than thirty years, but was always handicapped by the uncertain strength of the galenic preparations. I believe that old and experienced physicians are more enthusiastic and successful in the use of the alkaloids as they have learned by experience that drugs are very uncertain.

D. J. M., M. D.

—, Ohio.

—:o:—

We thank you, Doctor, for the above tribute to the reliability of active-principle medicaments, and we agree with you that it is the older and more experienced physician who the more readily comes into line with the newest ideas. The boys fresh from college are slow to learn these things; in fact, they have first to unlearn many things before they can appreciate the few truths of alkalometry.

DRS. A. AND W.

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EDITOR ALKALOIDAL CLINIC: "I believe there is a good field for *The Surgical Clinic*, and I believe you can make it



Neurasthenia: Rest, diet, exercise, bathing to eliminate and tone, lithia, saline laxatives, phosphorous compounds, strychnine carefully.

Epilepsy: Schlöss found that meat and moderate alcohol diets had no effect. Salt-free diet reduced strength and prevented fits.

fill the field. The everyday needs of the general practitioner are not looked after by the present publications. I wish you well."

DR. E. BURD.

—, Iowa.

—:o:—

Thank you, Doctor! We'll try mighty hard to do it, and we want you to help us in every way you can. Six new subscribers and an experience paragraph or two each month will be about right. You too, reader, as well as Dr. Burd.—Ed.

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*Dear Doctor Abbott:* I wish to express my gratitude to you for your kindly publication of my note to you, and also to tell you that there can be no two opinions as to the value of the CLINIC as a means of reaching the medical public. I have already received several communications from it. If you will send specimen copies to Dr. Bernier, of Shaffer, Mich., and Dr. McVoy, of Barks River, Mich., I am satisfied you will add to "The CLINIC family."

With renewed thanks for your courtesy and in the hope of speedily calling on you and testifying substantially to my gratitude, I remain,

Dr. J. A. F.

—, Mich.

—:o:—

I am glad to know that the notice in the CLINIC has put you in touch with possible purchasers of your practice; also thank you for the names of your medical friends received. We will write to them immediately. Wish more would suggest possible subscribers. Shall be pleased to see you personally whenever you come this way—meanwhile don't forget us.—Ed.

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Emetin and codeine are the ideal remedies for cough especially for the acute forms.—J. S. Smith, Texas.

# FECAL INCONTINENCE.

A boy, 10, was recently brought to me for treatment for inability to retain his feces. Was put on strychnine arsenate, gr. 1-134, one every three hours, with directions to inject into the rectum on retiring about 4 oz. of moderately cold water.

Marked improvement resulted after ten days' treatment, when I directed one granule to be given every four hours and the injections every second night. Result: Cured.

H. R. POWELL, M. D.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—:o:—

Such cases are rare—their cure still rarer.—Ed.

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# BLEEDERS.

Two boys, 10 and 15, bled excessively from scratch, cut, bruise, tooth pulling, etc. Maternal grandfather a "bleeder," died from hemorrhages in minor operation. Sister died young from hemorrhage. No one has ever succeeded in stopping the boy's hemorrhages inside of 7 to 9 days.

I was called 9 a. m., March 7, 1902, to see the younger boy; had been bleeding for twenty-four hours from a slight bite in the right side of the tongue, blood flowing in a steady stream, non-coagulable, boy looked as though there was not a drop of blood in him. Everything in external means had been tried, iron sulphate, adrenalin, etc., but I could not learn that any internal medication had ever been used—doctors said that it was no use.

Flushes at Menopause: The best remedy in my experience is fluid extract eucalyptus globulus, continued.—Niemüller, *Med. World*.

I injected hypodermically atropine sulphate gr. 1-50, glonoin gr. 1-100, and the bleeding stopped in five minutes. Shortly after a very slight oozing began again, and at 1 p. m., repeated dose. By 9 p. m., bleeding stopped entirely and the boy went on to uninterrupted recovery.

In the last two years I have stopped a number of severe hemorrhages of all kinds with this treatment, but this is the first "bleeder" I have had a chance to treat. Literature on this subject is scarce, at least to my knowledge; and the boy's parents asserted that nothing that controlled other kinds would affect this, but I proved them mistaken.

F. B. OLNEY, M. D.

Fort Dodge, Ia.

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This is the first case of hemophilia I have seen reported as treated in this manner. I trust those who have the chance will give adrenalin and atropine a trial and report.—Ed.

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#### NOTES.

The following method of preparing a solution for hypodermic use may be new to some of us. The idea is not original with me but I have made satisfactory use of it for years:

Unscrew the needle from the barrel of the syringe, draw into the barrel the requisite amount of warm water, drop the tablet to be dissolved into the up-turned barrel, close the syringe by placing a thumb or finger tightly over its open end, forcibly extend the piston to its fullest length and the tablet will be at once dissolved

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In the mad chase after specifics many valuable drugs are passed by the way-side.—A. J. Girardot.

Owing to the vacuum being produced within the barrel by suddenly extending the piston, the infinitesimal air particles confined in the tablet burst their bonds, and the result is an almost instantaneous perfect hypodermic solution.

The scope of the Physicians' Protective Visiting List may be emphasized by using one double page for each patient—using one column under "services" for visits made, the other column for medicines furnished, their sum total being carried to the ledger at the end of the month.

A patient, adult, male, tubercular, has been taking during each day for the past four weeks hourly doses of strychnine arsenate gr. 1-100, without manifesting any evidence of its tetanizing action.

A child in a family of seven contracted measles. The remaining six children were immediately put upon calcium sulphide pushed to saturation, but they all subsequently developed measles.

An adult, male, chronic bronchitis, with each pronounced accession of "fresh cold" develops chills and high fever, as a result of autointoxication, and is promptly relieved by one granule of Defervescent Comp. (in solution) every ten minutes till effect.

R. B. ROWE, M. D.

Reading, Pa.

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We wish others would try the sulphide in measles and report, whether for or against the treatment doesn't matter.—Ed.

EPILEPSY.

The treatment of epilepsy by goat serum has been one of great interest to

Flushes at Menopause: Duboisine gr. 1-250 six times a day—sure as quinine in chills.—Dodge, *Med. World*.

me, ever since I first noticed the article by H. S. Brewer in the CLINIC.

Having been a sufferer from that dread disease for twenty-five years, and consulted many doctors and tried many remedies without avail, I finally concluded after some correspondence with Dr. Brewer to begin treatment by goat serum, as prepared by him, and did so under his directions last June.

It is to tell you the result of this treatment that I now write. The dose of the serum settled on in my case was one tablespoonful a day, taken the first thing in the morning. That dose has been kept up with regularity, once a day from the beginning; and it is now, at the time of writing, almost eleven months, and I have not had a seizure since I began the treatment last June. The only possible symptoms pointing to the old trouble have been a momentary twitching of the eyes, and a peculiar evanescent nervous feeling, passing over me for a few seconds only; and these have occurred only two or three times since treatment began. My health has improved in every way, and I am fairly convinced the treatment will give a complete cure.

This success in one who served as a soldier in the late Civil war, and has been afflicted with epilepsy for twenty-five years, is no small achievement. For the sake of suffering humanity I would urge on our good brother, Dr. Abbott, the possibility of putting Dr. Brewer's goat serum on the market. It may be difficult, there may not be much profit in it, but there will be a large number of grateful patrons.

R. C. HAMILTON, M. D.
Coulterville, Ill.

He surely ought to know. Hahne-mann said that especial value accrued to observations made by physicians in their own cases.—Ed.

MOSQUITOES.

Wisdom is the accumulated and collected experiences of men. Discussion of subjects helps to settle questions. I will give you another pointer on the "mosquito business."

Over 30 years ago Capt. L., of the U. S. Inf., was visiting us before leaving to join his regiment, or part of it, at Fort Jackson on the Mississippi River. He asked me what to do to keep as well as possible and as free from malaria. I told him and his wife to go indoors before sunset, close the doors and stay there. It would be easier to sweat when well than after a Louisiana shake.

When he was "officer of the day" he had to be out for twenty-four hours, then to have supper before sunset, to take hot coffee and bite at midnight, and again at daylight. He was exposed to as many mosquito bites as any one when out at night. He was "officer of the day" once each week. He and his wife were the only persons in the garrison that did not have ague. The poor sentries would have to take their turns, sick or well, as all were more or less sick. The captain's wife told me she had seen sentries stand still and hang on their rifles while having a shake, but none for the captain and wife.

To my mind the true etiology (that is, the cause that causes the cause) of any disease is not known. To say a bug causes typhoid fever explains as much



Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider.

Renal Inadequacy: Piperazin, gr. xv daily, till the amount of urea excreted reaches 400—600 grains daily.—Scott, *Med. World*.

as Prof. Carpenter's "All that train of morbid symptoms and breaking down of cell-structure that we group together and call typhoid fever," did. He might as well have said "cause." Neither his explanation nor the assertion that a bug causes a disease is satisfactory, and if something else, no matter how slight, is needed to start a disease, the bacillus is not the cause, only one foot of a tripod.

When they explain why a certain bacillus starts a disease, and how its presence causes it, then and not until then will I admit that only a bug is needed. I am willing to learn, but it will take more than the *ipse dixit* of even a Virchow to convince me. I am not Scotch either.

G. H. VAN DEUSEN, M. D.
Strattonville, Pa.

— :o: —

There were no Anopheles there—but the ague was.—Ed.

DIRECTION CHECKS.

I like the notion shown in the March CLINIC, page 256, "A Good Idea. Can any one suggest an improvement?" I can make a suggestion—whether an improvement or not you can judge.

We country doctors very often can only see a patient once a day—if the card were made for twenty-four hours instead of twelve, it would work better (?). Very often it is necessary to leave tablets or pills of several kinds, that can be designated by referring to the different colors. Your printed "check" gives space for only one pill or tablet. How would space for, say, three of each kind strike you? My suggestion

would be this—enlarge the "check" so that there will be at least three lines for each reference to powder, pill, tablet, bottle and glass, and omit the entire reverse printing, for which I can see no use.

Something of the kind indicated would draw an order out of me—cash with the order—and I have a notion would catch lots of us country doctors.

J. L. NEAVE, M. D.

Dresden, Ohio.

— :o: —

Any more? Get this thing just the way you want it, and the Company will print them in such quantities as to permit a low price.—Ed.

DIRECTION CHECKS.

With reference to the "Register Check" on page 257 of March CLINIC, allow me to suggest that in addition to the blanks for fluids and powders, blanks for granules be printed; something like the following:

"Give — granules — marked —." The blank spaces to be filled with the number to be taken at a dose, and a distinguishing mark when there are more than one kind of granules dispensed. There is no doubt but that they would be a great convenience to both nurse and physician during a long illness or where more than one kind of medicine is administered.

C. C. SEABROOK, M. D.
Burlingame, Kans.

YELLOW FEVER.

There is a saying: "Tell the truth and shame the devil." Now I am going to ask you to publish this, and let

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An old stand-by of mine is the succinate of soda as a remedy for gall-stones or hepatic colic.—O. F. Welch.

Sciatica: Inject atropine gr. 1-30—1-20 deeply near sacrosciatic notch. The delirium will subside in a few hours.—Scott, *Med. World*.

us try to make a people blush with shame.

Great port works, a fine harbor, have just been finished and inaugurated here; the President, Minister of Public Works and the high Government officials, received the work after a thorough inspection; and a great concourse of people came to witness and be present at the great function. Since the days of the landing of Cortez, 300 years ago, it has been a dangerous harbor, and thousands of ships have been lost on the beach here. But now the greatest ships, and hundreds of them, can lie along inside the piers, load and unload in safety. This city has been like Havana, the "nidus" and cradle of "*el vomito*" (yellow fever). Now they are commencing to put in a system of sewers and drainage; in a few years, I think, after the city is thoroughly cleaned out and kept clean, this yellow fever nest will be robbed of its fledglings and the cradle will rock—not.

I have been used to yellow fever all my life, have had it, have treated and have nursed it as a doctor, but I want to warn the world: Do not believe that "filthy rags and dead men's bones" will not propagate this awful disease, yellow fever. Careful tests were made by scientific, painstaking physicians, high in American government position, in Havana, Cuba, last year, and they concluded and are convinced that mosquitoes are the propagators, and the only means by which this disease is spread.

I fear the publications that have been made of these facts will be the cause of the death of thousands of people. Some governments, cities and persons, will relax their efforts to keep yellow fever

away, in all ways except to exterminate or keep mosquitoes away.

I was in a port city a few years ago, where they had not had yellow fever for many years; and mosquitoes they always have, all the days and nights of all the years, because in that part they have no frost. Vanilla, coffee and all tropical vegetation are green and rank all the time. But a ship came in port with the corpse of a woman on it, who died with yellow fever and although the chaplain of the ship wanted to bury the body at sea, the health doctor of that port allowed the body to be carried and buried on shore. She being an American-German, quite a number of Americans and Germans went to the funeral, and the American consul was asked to hold a short sermon at the grave. Well, the Consul was the first to have yellow fever and die. Quite a number of the other persons had it and died, and hundreds of the people of that city died with it. All the circumstances don't prove that mosquitoes are the only means of spreading yellow fever, do they?

Again, in the same town and during that same epidemic, an owner living in a large house in the center of the city, decided to dig a new vault for her privy; and they removed the privy (a little wooden house) from over the old vault, which had been used for many years by from ten to twenty people every day, and put it over the new vault. These people are so used to filth that it didn't strike this good woman that the old vault ought to be filled up, with earth at least, and of course to use disinfectants was not thought of at all; and this old

Freshly prepared nitro-hydrochloric acid is effective for chronic biliousness or when the stools are white.—O. F. Welch.

For general muscular soreness and aching resulting from cold, give bryonin 0.001 every half hour. Relief magical.—Thompson.

vault remained open, within twenty feet of this house, and seven of the ten people living in it had yellow fever.

Again, this city and port has yellow fever in it every year, and steamers lie in front of the thickest inhabited part of the city, within a quarter of a mile of it. Mosquitoes are very bad here, all beds have mosquito bars over them, and all these ships from all over the world, but especially from American ports, come and go; and still we hear of little or no yellow fever being carried to other countries, although swarms of mosquitoes are on these boats while in infected ports. It is remarkable then, that these ships do not carry yellow fever to all ports, if mosquitoes are the principal means of spreading the disease.

Let me now say a good word for Vera Cruz. They are putting in a modern drainage system, and keeping the city cleaner than ever before. The example of the American government in Havana and other Cuban cities, cleaning up and disinfecting, and the great death diminution is attracting attention and being somewhat a guide in the sanitary work here.

I read some interesting figures lately to this effect, that for about one century there had died on an average in Havana, daily, seven persons with yellow fever; but during the last year only seven died in the whole year, and they were Spanish emigrants lately coming to work in tobacco factories, about three miles from the center of the city, and the sanitary condition of the factory was very bad.

Our national health officers had better not relax their vigilance, or confine

their efforts only to the extermination of mosquitoes, as it is not the only way of propagating yellow fever.

J. W. C. LOVE, M. D.

Vera Cruz, Mexico.

— :o: —

All scientific pronouncements are to be received with reserve. Kill off the mosquitoes, to be sure, but it will do no harm to clean the streets, empty and disinfect cess-pools, burn garbage and other refuse, at the same time. And it must not be forgotten that in order to impart any malady the mosquito must first be itself infected with it. Nobody claims that mosquito bites *per se* cause any more serious ailment than profanity.—Ed.

PECANS FOR ACID DYSPEPSIA.

A word regarding Dr. Burgevin's suggestion in the March CLINIC upon the eating of pecan nuts as a remedy for acid dyspepsia.

About a year ago I chanced to notice in my own person that when a course of pecan nuts finished my dinner there were far less of those indefinite feelings of gastric distress with which I had been acquainted for years, and I gave the matter quite a little thought and experiment, with the result that for the last few months every meal if possible is closed by a course of half a dozen or more of these nuts.

I do not, however, believe that they have any peculiar medicinal virtues, but that they accomplish good in three ways: First, they have a high acid-combining power as food and in hyperchlorhydria prevent excessive early

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Use the Compound Manganese tablets of The Abbott Alkaloidal Co., for all painful conditions of the stomach.—O. F. Welch.

In acute rhinitis with profuse secretion give atropine 0.00025 every half hour till relieved.—Thompson.

acidification. Second, being eaten in very small bits and very slowly, if you crack them at the table, a very greatly increased quantity of saliva with its alkaline reaction is added to the previously imperfectly masticated and insalivated food, which helps toward the same end and is better than pepsin chewing gum. Third, they keep you from jumping up from the table the moment the last mouthful is eaten and rushing off to work. The calmative influence of those ten or fifteen minutes spent in pleasant conversation and eating these nuts at the close of the meal, is very beneficial to the gastric and all other functions. A number of patients report much benefit from this advice.

J. TRACY MELVIN, M. D.

Saguache, Colo.

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Many thanks for your note regarding pecans. I wish I could induce you to write something on home surgery for the *Surgical Clinic* on the line of those remarkable reports in the first number. I wouldn't publish anything else in that Journal if I could get enough such reports to fill it.—Ed.

A STRANGE DERMATITIS.

This winter we are having a skin disease in this section, which seems to go through families when once started. One will have it first, and after a few weeks it begins to manifest itself in others.

Its course is slow, beginning with very minute points or sharp pimples. As they enlarge these points become slightly vesicular; then they lose their pointedness, flatten and become pust-

ular, and after becoming warm in bed there is such an intense itching the patient scratches, and yellow scabs form; and if allowed to heal without scratching, red spots are left under scabs, which heal in some cases and in others (all the same patient) exudations keep forming scales. In fact, the same patient exhibits all the primary lesions of spots, papules, vesicles, pustules; and of the secondary lesions we have crusts, scales, fissures between the fingers, and as the healing is complete there are left just red smooth cicatrices of different stages, or shades rather, of red, from bright red, and finally disappear altogether.

I have one patient who has had it about five months. I took him in hand two weeks ago. About one-half of the whole surface of his body was covered with scabs (yellow), equally distributed about like this (Fig. 1):

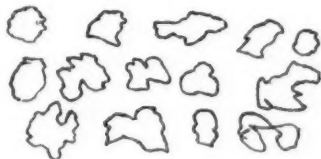


FIG. 1.

mixed up with all the other lesions mentioned. He was bathing twice every day with Cuticura soap. I forbade all water and bathing. Gave him R Unguent, zinc oxide 1 oz., vaselin 1 oz., acid carbolic 10 drops; just enough to keep the surface from feeling dry; and put him on Saline Laxative *ad lib.*; Intestinal Antiseptic gr. 40 a day; and forbade scratching. The patient is getting well, there being large areas with just the cicatrices left. I intended to add some form of arsenic to the

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Try Diastaline, which is prepared by the Halsey Bros. Co., for weak digestion.—O. F. Welch, M.D., Westport, Indiana.

Thiosinamin used hypodermically between the shoulders surpasses any other known remedy in Hodgkin's Disease.—Thompson.

internal medication, but have not yet given more than two granules of strychnine arsenate each gr. 1-30, every three hours.

My mother says itch used to look like this years ago, when neglected for months and scratched beyond recognition; but I have never seen a case of itch unless this is it. This one case did not begin between the fingers, nor did it favor the anterior aspects as itch does. This case I have illustrated is a twelve-year-old boy and the worst of all. Others in the same family have the same thing but not one-tenth as bad.

What is it, and what better would you advise for treatment?

GUY L. LARAWAY, M. D.

Boyne Falls, Mich.

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What is the malady? In all these reports of anomalous skin disease, one is apt to say—variola. But are we sure? How long it took to differentiate variola, scarlatina, measles, varicella, and finally rœtheln.—ED.

SURGICAL CLINIC.

I think it a fit companion to THE ALKALOIDAL CLINIC which I have been in receipt of from its beginning. It's quite needless to say I am well pleased with it and its style, and have no doubt would find *The Surgical Clinic* of equal interest but after more than 50 years spent in the practice of medicine I realize that it's too late to indulge in aspirations for surgery, so think you will excuse me from becoming a subscriber.

W. SPERRY, M. D.

Tallmadge, Ohio.

In the treatment of chronic eczema, to whatever ointment you may use add some ammoniated mercury.—O. F. Welch.

NOTES.

I want to enter my protest through the columns of your valuable journal, against the manufacturers of proprietary medicine covering their bottles and cartons with advertising matter, and indications for the use of their preparations. Let them furnish the profession with literature and put the medicine in plain packages. Some do this. I would as soon prescribe a patent medicine as some proprietary drugs in their "original packages."

I recently saw ardor urinæ and a frequent desire to urinate produced by a cantharidal blister applied to a chest, that had previously had the cuticle removed with iodine applied, full strength.

Calcium sulphide gives me good results as an antipurulent and in gonorrhea; also aconitine and the dark iodide of lime in tonsillitis, podophyllin and aloin for a liver stimulant and purgative, emetin for dry cough, Buckley's Uterine Tonic in dysmenorrhea, aconitine and atropine pushed to slight effect with a brisk dose of Saline Laxative for fresh colds, asparagin as a diuretic, and Waugh's Anodyne for fretful babies. As an antipyretic, aconitine has failed for me. It may be my fault.

I am deeply interested in alkaloidal therapeutics.

J. J. HANNA, M. D.

Desdemona, Tex.

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You do not have to dispense proprietaries in original packages, and I wouldn't do it. Either you don't give aconitine freely enough, or you fail to empty the bowels and render them aseptic first.—ED.

In atonic dyspepsia with deficient secretion and loss of appetite give sanguinarine 0.005 before meals.—Thompson.

AMONG the BOOKS

Saunders' American Year-Book of Medicine and Surgery for 1902. A yearly Digest of Scientific Progress and Authoritative Opinion in all branches of Medicine and Surgery, under the editorial charge of George M. Gould, A. M., M. D. In two volumes—Volume I, including *General Medicine*, octavo, 700 pages, illustrated; Volume II, *General Surgery*, octavo, 684 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1902. Per volume: Cloth, \$3.00, net; Half Morocco, \$3.75, net.

The following are the articles treated in the two volumes: The volume on Medicine treats of the following subjects: General Medicine, Pediatrics, Pathology and Bacteriology, Nervous and Mental Diseases, Cutaneous Diseases and Syphilis, Materia Medica, Experimental Therapeutics and Pharmacology, Physiology, Legal Medicine, Public Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Physiologic Chemistry.

The volume on Surgery treats of the following subjects: General Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Orthopedic Surgery, Ophthalmology, Otology, Diseases of the Nose and Larynx, Anatomy.

The indexes are only tolerably full, and in consulting these volumes for the latest on any particular subject of interest in hand, the progressive physician

and surgeon will have to refer to the general subject and turn over the leaves there till he finds what he wants to learn. The amount of information in these volumes is astounding.

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The Standard Medical Directory of North America, comprising the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii and Philippine Islands, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Central American States. Published by G. P. Engelhard & Co., Chicago, for the year 1902. Price to physicians, \$10.00.

This work of 1000 pages, 8 by 12 inches, is proving itself in this office, where it is frequently consulted during every working day, very satisfactory. The table of contents which we here reproduce will show the thoroughness of the work in everything that pertains to the interest of medicine and the professions:

Introductory:—Key to names of Colleges; Preface; Table of Cities; Acknowledgments; Index; Index to Advertisers; Key to Names of Colleges, Arranged Alphabetically.

Part I. Medical Colleges, historical sketch of each.

Part II. Directory of Physicians of North America.

Part III. Medical Service of the

United States; Medical Corps of the United States Army; Volunteer Surgeons of the United States Army; Medical Corps of the United States Navy; Army Officers of the United States Marine Hospital Service; Pension Examining Surgeons of the United States.

Part IV. Medical Societies.

Part V. Medical Practice Acts of the Various States; Medical Practice Acts of the Canadian Provinces; State Boards of Health; Boards of Medical Examiners.

Part VI. Medical Publications; Medical Books by Authors' Names; Medical Books by Subjects; Medical Periodicals; Medical Libraries.

Part VII. Hospitals and Sanitariums.

Part VIII. Mineral Springs of the United States.

Part IX. Drugs and Medicines.

Part X. Medical and Surgical Products.

Part XI. Manufactures.

Part XII Life Insurance Companies.

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Toxicology. The Nature, Effects, and Detection of Poisons. With diagnosis and treatment of poisoning. By Cassius M. Riley, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Toxicology. St. Louis, Mo.: Lewis S. Matthews Co. Price, \$1.50.

This unpretentious looking book of 121 pages closely printed from brevier type contains an immense amount of most useful information stated in clear, concentrated language. The poisons treated of here are those derived from inorganic, organic, vegetable, mineral, alkaloidal and synthetic sources. Of each poison are given, the description, symptoms, fatal dose, fatal period, treatment, post mortem appearance, detection, and other items specially connected with par-

ticular poisons. Prof Riley deserves the thanks of the medical profession, no one of whom should be without it.

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Polk's Medical Directory, 1902 edition, has grown to over 3,000 pages, comprising 140,000 physicians, over three million distinct items. This publication has become a book of daily reference by medical men throughout the length and breadth of the land. The degree of accuracy and completeness attained by the publishers, Messrs. Polk & Co., is extraordinary in view of the vast territory covered—all of North America. It also contains a complete list of Medical Colleges, all now in operation and all that have ever existed, a complete list of hospitals and medical institutions, sanitariums, etc., full information of the Medical departments of the army, navy and marine hospital service, the medical laws of each state, in short a complete Directory of the medical profession and allied vocations.

The publishers are a Detroit house. Were they domiciled in Chicago they would doubtless realize that such a work should appear annually instead of biennially.

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Dr. T. S. Howard, of Savanna, Mo., has published a little booklet containing a description of his method of curing diphtheria without antitoxin, which has been very successful in his hands; also a new method of reducing dislocation of the hip-joint, and other matter.

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Official List of *Legally* Qualified Physicians, State of Illinois, March, 1902, came to this office. Italics of "legally" by the writer of these lines to indicate that it does not mean "scientifically," necessarily.

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It is a mistake to make your patients your social boon companions.

. Trauma of the psoas muscle is the chief cause of appendicitis.—Byron Robinson.

Condensed QUERIES Answered

PLEASE NOTE.

While the editors make replies to these queries as they are able, they are very far from wishing to monopolize the stage, and would be pleased to hear from any reader who can furnish further and better information. Moreover, we would urge those seeking advice to report the results, whether good or bad. In all cases please give the number of the query when writing anything concerning it. Positively no attention paid to anonymous letters.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Report of Query:—"Malarial Hepatitis." The patient is improving nicely though slowly.

W. H., Oklahoma.

QUERY:—Report on: I have taken mercury biniodode, iodoform arsenic iodide and macrotin one month. It has done me lots of good but I am not entirely cured. While taking the medicine I felt not the least sign of irritation about the heart, but since ceasing it note an occasional misbeat on hard mental effort, when my mind is concentrated and breathing suppressed. On rapid breathing it ceases. The excitement of public speaking first affected my heart. There is a sense of weight with slight tenderness about the sphincter ani, and some irritation of the neck of the bladder. I have abstained entirely from all sexuality as it seemed exhaustive to me.

J. H., Pennsylvania.

It is possible you may need dilation of the anal sphincter. I would advise you to use for another month the same prescription. A perfect cure will result

provided there is no local irritation to cause a leakage of nerve force.—Ed.

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Answer to Query 3093:—"Camp Itch," of 35 or 40 years' duration, is a seedy monster to attack. The cure will be tedious and long drawn out; but with well selected germicides faithfully applied will win the victory. Apply ichthyol ointment 30 per cent to the affected parts every night for a week. Then use storax ointment same way for one week; thus alternating each ointment until cured. Take two baths each week using sulphur soap freely. Keep a sharp lookout for fresh eruptions, and promptly apply the germicides. Remember, eternal vigilance is the key to a permanent cure. Last but not least, don't neglect the editor's internal medication and dietetics.

J. H. BRILL, M. D.

Indianapolis, Ind.

QUERIES.

QUERIES 3110-11:—"Gastritis." Merchant, 31, ailing eight years; constipated, mucous stools when purged, fullness and weight in stomach after eating, constant dull pain and tenderness in epigastrium and lower edge of liver, much belching, some pyrosis, food sours, violent headaches, good appetite, free salivation.

"Palpitation." Man, no heart lesion, attacks of palpitation, relieved by digitalin, recovering now from mild typhoid.

I have attacks similar to the last case, heart irregular, attack lasted twelve hours and ceased suddenly, awful oppression and terror, attacks induced by coffee and tobacco, always occurring at night; have had four attacks.

R. C., Indian Territory.

Case 1. Forbid the use of cold drinks and ice cream; regulate the diet according to the needs, avoiding overdistention of the stomach especially. Give before each meal 3 granules juglandin, 3 of diastase and 1 of copper arsenite grain 1-100, and I think this will fill the bill.

Case 2. Regulate this man's bowels with Anticonstipation granules, original formula; and strengthen his heart by sparteine grain 1-6, 4 times a day. Give Intestinal Antiseptics if necessary.

The same treatment applies to yourself. In both these cases pains should be taken to ascertain the true cause of the heart difficulty. Probably constipation and autotoxemia underlie both cases.

If examination shows the heart or arteries to be affected, give a granule of arsenic iodide before each meal and continue it for months.—Ed.

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QUERY 3112:—"Influenza." I have just returned with my family from a

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The longer you allow an account to stand the harder it is to collect. Short accounts make long friends.

winter in California and all are down with the *grippe*—no cold could act so savagely, tying up all secretions and leaving a soul-racking cough. I am 55, and it seems as though all the formidable diseases had formed a trust when they get ready to give me treatment.

S. D. W., Michigan.

For an early cough emetin, apomorphine or lobelin, in dose to suit, the small granule freely repeated until effect. For late cough cubebin with hydrastin, the first in full doses, the second in small doses frequently repeated. To invigorate the system weakened by the *grippe*, the Triple Arsenates with Nuclein; and as a special antagonist to the pestiferous creature causing the disease, arsenic sulphide from three to seven granules a day. The combination Dr. Abbott calls "Something good for pain," is very effective in the more painful, acute forms. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and if the pulmonary affection is distressing inhale the fumes of boiling vinegar.—Ed.

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QUERIES 3113-14-15:—"Debility." Maiden, 30, malarial in childhood, history of dysmenorrhea, violent headaches and gastric distress, ovaries removed at 22, and ventral fixation performed. Since suffers with hot flashes, torpid bowels, indigestion, nervousness; is bright and ambitious.

"Dysmenorrhea." Maiden, 44, dysmenorrhea, with headaches with or after periods, cervical glands scrofulous, otherwise healthy, suffers more the freer the flow, pain spasmodic, in right side.

"Tumor." Maiden, 25, scanty menses, with much pain and headache, tumor in left hypochondria, uterus infantile.

L. D., Tennessee.

Acute Pharyngitis: Atropine gr. 1-400, morphine gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, early, 3-6 times a day; laxatives, steaming, camphormenthol.—Bishop.

For your first case, keep the bowels clear and aseptic, with the steady use of Nuclein solution, five minims at bedtime, to restore the vitality lost by removal of the ovaries; and the persistent use of hydrastine, a granule in water before each meal for at least three months. After taking these remedies for two weeks, if improvement is not manifest add senecin, two granules before each meal. Should nervous irritability develop, add to the above cypripedin three granules before each meal. This is as near as I can come to the case without actually seeing it. All women are not cut from the same pattern, fortunately, and possibly *passiflora* would do better than cypripedin, and cornin usefully replace senecin.

Case 2. This case should have caulophyllin, from three to seven granules at bedtime in the intervals, replaced by anemonin in equal doses during the menstrual week. Possibly arsenic iodide three granules a day should be added on account of the glandular malady. If after one week of this treatment the flow should still be too free, add hydrastin gr. 1-6 at bedtime and continue.

Case 3. I once treated a similar case with the galvanic intrauterine stem pessary, with brilliant success. Give the girl iron arsenate gr. 1-6, potassium permanganate gr. 1-6, and sanguinarine gr. 2-67 before meals and at bedtime, continued until the blood and the flow are both normally established. In each of these cases the bowels should be kept regular with Saline Laxative and if necessary colonic flushing.—Ed.

QUERY 3116: — "Dysmenorrhea." Lady, single, 38, teacher, tall and slen-

der, chlorotic when menstruation began, with headaches and vomiting, subsiding when twenty; had *grippe* six years ago, since which the flow is too free and very irregular, with hot flushes and lumbar pain; nervous and restless at night, urination frequent and scanty, vertigo for eight months, especially at night.

W. B., Indian Territory.

While neither you nor the lady say a word about the condition of the bowels, I am morally sure that constipation is the first round of the ladder down which she is climbing. Clear the bowels with colonic flushing and Saline Laxative, give hydrastine gr. 1-67 to tone the tissues and control leucorrhea, iron phosphate to improve the blood, juglandin to help digestion, and Nuclein two drops, together, every two hours while awake. Let her use hot salt baths with vigorous rubbing to stimulate the skin, and during the menstrual week substitute for the iron, potassium permanganate and sanguinarine; and I think you will find your patient recovers nicely.—Ed.

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QUERY 3117:—"Malarial." My boy, 11, has malarial toxemia. How much berberine can I give him safely to force out the plasmodia, without danger of rupturing the spleen?

The CLINIC is the grandest and most useful medical journal in existence.

C. B., St. Louis.

Use for that boy the strong granules, gr. 1-6 each, 1 to 2 before each meal and on going to bed.—Ed.

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QUERY 3118: — "Catarrh." My daughter has nasal catarrh in the worst form, resisting treatment. She is 13 years old and has suffered with it from

Atrophic or Dry Pharyngeal Catarrh: Pilocarpine hydrochlorate gr. 1-8 in glycerin and water m. 30 each.—Sajous.

For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

birth, always worse in winter, weighs 68 lbs. and gains very slightly. Where would you advise me to take her? I would leave a practice here of \$4500 a year.

E. R., Illinois.

Take your daughter to the dry plains of Arizona, or to Porto Rico. You will have plenty of practice with consumptives in the former, but I think the best prospects for a man who knows his business and can use his pen, are in exploiting Porto Rico as a resort for American invalids. You should have means, at least \$5000, to go to Porto Rico. Catarrhal affections are practically unknown in the West Indies.—Ed.

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QUERIES 3119-20 :—"Indigestion." Lawyer, 43, abdomen bloated continually, sometimes sore in right side, belches much, eats heartily, is otherwise well. "Amenorrhea." Mother, 40, last December while packing ice came unwell, has not menstruated since, bloating and borborygmi at periods, hard lump in right abdomen, otherwise well, but cannot work as formerly.

L. F., Indiana.

Empty his bowels by colonic flushing. Give him before each meal diastase 3 granules, copper arsenite gr. 1-100, physostigmine granules 1 to 3. If not better at the end of a week add hydrastine, beginning with one granule before each meal and increasing until the desired tonicity of the bowels and stomach is secured. Strictly forbid overeating and distention of the stomach by liquids, the use of cold drinks and ice cream, and regulate the diet according to his needs.

During the menstrual week, let this woman take potassium permanganate

one tablet, and gossypin 3 granules, every 2 hours while awake. During the intervals give her iron arsenate grain 1-6 and senecin 3 granules, before each meal. Keep her bowels easy with granules of aloin.—Ed.

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QUERY 3121 :—"Constipation." I have three cases of chronic constipation, babies, 8 to 18 months old, and find nothing to relieve them.

G. W., Ohio.

The remedy you need is lobelin, a granule dissolved in a teaspoonful of water, 5 drops every hour, increased until effect. Give the babies more fat in their food also.—Ed.

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QUERY 3122 :—"Tuberculin." Please tell me something of the diagnosis of incipient tuberculosis by Koch's serum.

E. P. Z., Illinois.

If you inject Koch's serum in a patient suspected of tuberculosis, the presence of the disease is indicated by a rise in the temperature, perhaps of several degrees. Urea, creatinin, taurin, leucin, and a number of similar substances do the same thing, but are safer.—Ed.

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QUERY 3123 :—"Eczema." Child, four months old, has eczema resisting treatment, covering face and ear, new spots develop as old ones heal. I intend to use aluvin.

W. D., Tennessee.

I will be very glad to hear of the result of your use of aluvin, which I fully approve.

Keep the child's bowels clear and aseptic, and use the mildest and purest of applications to the skin.—Ed.

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Atrophic or Dry Pharyngeal Catarrh: Ergotin gr. xx, tr. iodi dram j, glycerin to 1 oz. Paint over pharynx twice a day.—Aitken.

Ergotin affects in succession smooth muscle, blood, moto: nerve, striated muscle, sensory nerve, leucocyte and heart muscle.—Maurel.

QUERY 3124:—"Exophthalmic Goiter." Please suggest a line of treatment for exophthalmic goiter.

M. A., Kentucky.

First, veratrine, pushed to full effect; secondly, low diet, abstinence from hot drinks especially, and from sexual excitement.—Ed.

558

QUERY 3125:—"Headache." Lawyer, 30; intense periodic headaches, monthly, much pain in back at times.

L. C., South Dakota.

The examination of the urine shows in the high specific gravity, the presence of bile and oxalates, taken in connection with the symptoms described, the presence of indigestion, undoubtedly due to over-feeding and under-exercise.

Give the man a granule of colchicine with a pint of hot water an hour before each meal, 10 drops of diluted hydrochloric acid at the beginning of each meal, and arrange his diet to suit his needs.—Ed.

QUERY 3126:—"Orchitic Extract." Where can I get orchitic extract? Whose is best? What is its price? Does it possess any medical properties justifying its use? In what maladies have you found it useful?

I. C., Indiana.

Use Armour's orchitic extract. I do not know the price. I have found that it powerfully stimulated the secretion of semen, and increased the sexual power in men when it was declining from age. —E.D.

QUERY 3127:—"Phlegmasia Dolens." A woman, 6 years ago contracted milk-leg, following confinement. The leg is now swollen, with sharp agonizing pain

Dry Pharyngeal Catarrh: For young scrofulous persons arsenic iodide is one of the best remedies, especially if anemic.—Folz.

when she puts her foot to the floor, above the ankle, where the tissue is hard and brawny, with sharply defined edges, not raised. An elastic stocking keeps the swelling down somewhat, but must be removed when the pain occurs.

J. C., Nova Scotia.

Give this woman iodoform gr. 1-6, three granules, mercury biniodide three granules, and arsenic iodide one granule, before each meal and on going to bed. If symptoms of iodism or salivation appear, moderate the dose. For the indurated region rub gently every day with ointment of red oxide of mercury, five grains to the ounce. When the pain compels her to remove the stocking let her apply *Phytolacca*, the fluid extract, on a compress.—ED.

QUERIES 3128-9:—"Altitude Dyspnea." What is the treatment of difficult breathing from our altitude of over 4,000 feet? Many suffer while passing through on trains.

"Amenorrhea." Woman, 45, fleshy, full-blooded, face very red, menses scanty, slight epistaxis at period.

G. T. V., California.

For high altitude give hydrastine if possible for a few days before taking the trip, or possibly aspidospermine during the prevalence of the symptoms.

In the case of the woman, give colchicine enough to keep the bowels a little loose, with senecin 2 granules every hour to restore the flow.—Ed.

QUERY 3130:—"Influenza." Some cases following influenza bother me. They don't get well, heavy-headed, dizzy, pain and soreness in neck and both shoulders, wry neck, paining when cloudy, hands cold and blue on cool mornings, dull misery at base of brain.

For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

ringing and roaring in ears, thumping at base of brain or between ears. What is it? For God's sake, send me light. I see through a glass darkly.

F. J., Missouri.

Juglandin, a granule every two hours more or less, as needed to regulate the bowels. Berberine gr. 1-67 every waking hour; quinine hydrofer a granule every two hours. Regulate the diet carefully to the needs. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic and in one month a cure will result.—Ed.

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QUERY 3131:—"Lumbago." I am much better but not well. Rhus acted as a very powerful cardiac stimulant, the effect lasting 48 hours after discontinuance. It did not affect my lumbago. Urine pale, acid, s.g. 1026, no sugar or albumin.

J. W., Kentucky.

Continue the use of rhus but in moderate doses, adding macrotin from three granules a day upwards until relief is experienced. Faradization with the positive pole, a mild current applied to the affected muscles, will undoubtedly aid.—Ed.

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QUERY 3132:—"Rheumatism." Mother, 50, very thin, rheumatic three years, nearly all joints affected, some fever, treatment ineffective, wintered at Hot Springs without benefit.

R. W., Oklahoma.

Clear the bowels completely and keep them aseptic. Stop the use of meat and all acids. Give lithium salicylate a granule every quarter hour when pain is present, and at other times macrotin, phytolaccin and lobelin, a granule each every two hours while awake. While she is debilitated let her take nuclein solution ten minims three times a day.—Ed.

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Dysmenorrhea: Cocainize the genital spots in the nose.—Ephraim.—Don't do it. Give Buckley's Uterine Tonic.—Ed.

QUERY 3133:—"Pneumonia." The doctors here say that pneumonia must run a course of nine days, how is it?

C. A. T., Kentucky.

To answer the pneumonia question all you have to do is take down a volume of American Alkalometry, and open it at the reports made by physicians who have used our methods.—Ed.

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QUERY 3134:—"Heart-disease." What is the best treatment for a lesion of a tricuspid valve? Kidneys all right.

M. K., New York.

For all valvular diseases of the heart this treatment holds good: The dry diet to reduce the heart's work to the minimum by lessening the bulk of the blood. Diet nutritious, in small bulk, so eaten as to secure perfect digestion. Constipation carefully prevented by small glycerin and saline enemata, when needed, or by suitable diet with regular habits. Arsenic iodide to remove debris and stimulate cardiac nutrition. Sparteine half to one grain daily if really needed. Moderation in exercise, avoidance of emotion.—Ed.

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QUERY 3135:—"Neurosis." Stockman, 60, for two years suffering as follows: Suddenly noticed almost unbearable stench, passing off within ten minutes, recurring irregularly, no nausea; has nightmare at times, cannot speak until some one touches him; digestion good, bowels regular, kidneys act rather freely.

H. W., Texas.

This may be a case of *petit mal*. The trouble may be due to some suppuration in the nasal tract, the antrum for instance, to autotoxemia or deficient renal excretion. It is a case for thorough examination by an expert.—Ed.

Turner treats chorea with arsenic pushed to the production of toxic symptoms. Cure of bad case in eight days.

QUERY 3136:—"Enuresis." Girl, 6, nocturnal. When belladonna is pushed it irritates the temper and causes pain in the bowels.

Your advice regarding my son, who had catarrhal jaundice, was much appreciated and the treatment was perfectly successful.

W. O., California.

Give this girl rhus tox internally, a granule before each meal, and from 2 to 5 granules of hyoscine at bedtime.—Ed.

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QUERY 3137:—"Spleen Enlarged." Ex-Philippine soldier, spleen nearly fills abdomen; kidneys bad, diabetic.

R. C. S., Kansas.

Give this man berberine gr. 1-6 before meals and on going to bed, keeping the bowels clear and aseptic at the same time. Increase the dose, adding one tablet every second day, and be sure and let us know the result.—Ed.

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QUERY 3138:—"Autotoxemia." I am bedfast with neuralgia, great pains in temples, eyes and neck, frequent attacks for ten years; also chronic rheumatism. I am 40, otherwise healthy; malarial district, bilious temperament.

E. C., Florida.

Regulate your bowels with Anticonstipation granules and keep them aseptic with the sulphocarbolates. Regulate your diet, using no more nitrogenous food than your exercise warrants. If you are inclined to be plethoric take a granule or two of colchicine daily. When the paroxysms come on, take a granule of hyoseyamine, glonoin and strychnine arsenate, one each every ten minutes until the face flushes or the mouth dries, by which time relief will have occurred, unless the stomach is the

cause of the trouble when you will need emetin.

If the case is really neuralgic with anemia, take the three arsenates in the intervals, and if your heart needs a little assistance take macrotin.—Ed.

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QUERY 3139:—"Indigestion." Man, 21, indigestion and palpitation for a month; smothering spells in evening, with cramping of limbs, gastric distress, cold extremities, jerking neck and arms; bowels costive, tongue coated; pretty well during day.

R. C. S., Missouri.

Regulate the patient's diet, keeping his bowels clear and aseptic. Give him strychnine valerianate a granule every hour through the day and I think this will fill the bill.—Ed.

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QUERY 3140:—"Laws of Indian Territory." What are the laws governing the practice of medicine in the Indian Territory?

J. S., Texas.

Each nation has its own laws. Write to Dr. J. A. Egan, Springfield, Ill., as we find it impossible to keep up with the laws.—Ed.

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QUERY 3141:—"Renal Insufficiency." Woman, 46, after repeated attacks of influenza has severe occipital headache, extending to neck and shoulders, twice a month; controlled by antipyretics and analgesics within four hours, leaving patient weak for one day. Lumbodynia accompanies headache. The headaches have come for two years with increasing severity. Is passing menopause. Had pyorrhea alveolaris and wears complete upper and lower sets, eyes carefully tested and fitted, does light household work, active in church and society, walks two miles daily, appetite capricious, uses

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"An anti-vaccinationist or some other half-baked individual with a large assortment of wheels in his head."—*Med. Standard.*

For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

no coffee, very little meat, sleep disturbed, bowels regular; weight, pulse, temperature and respiration normal; chest, heart, arteries, tongue, liver, stomach, spleen, abdomen, patella and pupil reflexes normal, skin healthy and pinkish; urine one to two pints, s.g. 1020, acid, no albumin, sugar or bile; contains mucus, epithelium and pus cells.

J. F., Massachusetts.

Deficient excretion of solids by the kidneys. For this give boldine two granules before each meal, and seven grains potassium nitrate in a glass of water on going to bed. Unless you can bring the excretion up above 800 grains you will not do much good.—Ed.

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QUERY 3142:—"Pruritus." Intense itching on going to bed, on wrists, arms, ankles, back of neck, waist, thighs, sometimes all over. Pustules result from scratching, enlarging until an inch in diameter. Treatment: Sweep out intestinal tract, gentian for stomach, calcium sulphide to saturation, quinine, acetanilid and cactin for fever and headache.

W. H., Oklahoma.

Regulate the bowels with a sufficiency of colchicine, and the diet to the patient's needs. Give pilocarpine grain 1-6 at bedtime or enough to cause sweating; and use the W-A Dermal Antiseptic locally. Ed.

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QUERY 3143:—"Heart-Disease." Widow, 68, thirteen children, heart trouble twenty years; once could not lie down; dropsy, feet and legs swelled, general anasarca at present, stomach bad, coughs, raises blood, pulse weak and slow, temperature subnormal, no appetite, headache, constipated, eyes yellow, feces white.

C. W., Indiana.

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The safest antipyretic, though slow in action, is quinine by inunction or by suppository.—Hatfield.

Put this patient on the dry diet, allowing her a teacupful of fluid after each meal and not another drop. Give her one granule of boldine and 2 of apocynin every 2 hours while awake. Keep her bowels regular by injecting into the bowel 4 oz. of saturated solution of table salt once every day. Feed her on nourishing food, rich in quality but small in bulk, and you will soon find her on the mend.—Ed.

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QUERY 3144:—"Fatty Heart." Man, 50, wagon-maker, perfectly well till three years ago, when extra exertion began to tire him, strength failed gradually until he is confined to bed, unable to lift his head from the pillow. Diagnosis: Enlarged heart and anemia. In bed four months, faints if a pillow is placed under his head, pulse 84, no valve disease, temp. and resp. normal, urine and bowels normal, no dropsy, fullness in left chest, sometimes pains above umbilicus, or over eyes, which smart and burn, constant pain in left shoulder, rendering arm useless.

E. H., New York.

Your patient is affected with fatty degeneration of the heart, rapidly increasing. Put him on the rigid dry diet, giving him highly concentrated and nutritious food in small bulk, with plenty of Caroid, and as little liquid as is possible. Move his bowels by injecting into the rectum daily an ounce of glycerin or of saturated solution of table-salt. Have passive motion performed daily to keep up nutrition. Give arsenic iodide, 1 granule four times a day, to improve the nutrition of the heart and check the fatty change. Give also berberine, gr. 1-6 seven times a day, to contract the dilated organ. Examine the chest carefully to find whether there is a pleuritic or pericardiac effusion which are possibilities.—Ed.

Veratrum favorably influences the entire symptom complex which results from arterial hypertension.—Gillardoni.

QUERY 3145:—"Typhoid Fever." Most of the alkaloidal pointers are worth everything to me, but from your treatment of typhoid fever I have not met the success you obtained.

A. F., Quebec.

In treating typhoid, begin early before the damage is done. Empty the bowels with calomel, Saline Laxative and colonic flushing, adding 10 grains of zinc sulphocarbolate to the pint of the enema. Then you have a clear field to work upon, and give sulphocarbulates enough to do the work. After the damage has been done and ulceration is present, the oil of turpentine and the silver salts are better agents to induce healing. Other symptoms to be treated as they arise. Under this treatment I have not lost a case for over twenty years, and I am sure you are just as good a doctor as I am.—Ed.

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QUERY 3146:—"Autotoxemia." Clerk, 27, indigestion, depression and melancholy, tongue large and heavily coated; illness one year's duration, ulcers in mouth and on tongue, complexion dark, congested capillaries on cheek and nose, constipated, attacks of hepatic pain with nausea, habits temperate. Diagnosis: Malarial hyperemia of liver with chronic gastritis.

J. M., Mississippi.

Autotoxemia straight. Clear the bowels with Saline Laxative and keep them clear and clean. Give berberine gr. 1-6 four times a day to contract the liver and stomach, and regulate the diet carefully to the need.—Ed.

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QUERY 3147:—"Insomnia." Woman thrown from cart, unconscious, left hemiplegia; recovered, has now insomnia, trembling and nervousness.

H. M., Kansas.

Acetanilid is antipyretic, analgesic and antithermic; best given in dilute solution of aromatic spirits of ammonia.—Hatfield.

Give iodoform gr. 1-6 every waking hour until iodism is threatened, with hyoscine hydrobromate from three to ten granules on going to bed.—Ed.

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QUERY 3148:—"Priapism." Minister, 50, ataxia five years, influenza two years ago. Ataxia followed an accident, lost use of leg two years ago, walks only with one crutch and holding a man's arm, appetite good, flatulent, bowels loose with little control, sleeps well, terrible feeling on rising until up for an hour, very amorous but difficulty in consummation, stools very offensive.

W. B., Michigan.

Give this man cyripedin three granules before each meal and six on going to bed. This will hold his propensity in check and keep the strength until it is needed. Keep his bowels clear with Anticonstipation granules, and aseptic, regulating his diet carefully to his needs, and you will do him lots of good.—Ed.

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QUERIES 3149-50:—"Epilepsy." I have an epileptic in whom quinine controls the fits. What does that indicate?

"Adenitis." Girl, 18, tubercular family, had measles three months ago, since which the cervical glands are large, hard and painful, axillary glands enlarged, digestion good, lungs sound.

R. D., Missouri.

Quinine controls the fits by preventing initial cerebral anemia. Atropine should do the same thing as well or better; but keep the bowels clear and aseptic, and regulate the diet carefully, excluding salt as much as possible.

For the patient with enlarged glands, give phytolaccin 3 granules, and arsenic iodide 1 granule, before meals and on going to bed. Apply over the enlarged glands cotton wet with fluid extract of

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For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

phytolacca. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic.—Ed.

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QUERY 3151:—"Intestinal Ulceration." Girl, 11, typhoid nine months ago, smallpox during convalescence; since unable to walk, no solid food, continuous fever, lives on milk, losing one pound a week; pulse rapid, temp. 100, headache, no abdominal tenderness, bowels moved by cathartics, kidneys normal; taking W-A Intestinal Antiseptics, Saline Laxative, quinine arsenate and iron.

P. S., Oklahoma.

I add to your good treatment nuclein fifteen drops a day to arouse vitality, and oil of turpentine five minims four times a day to heal the intestinal ulceration checked by the intervening smallpox.—Ed.

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QUERY 3152:—"Raynaud's Disease." Woman, 55, weighs 175, height 5 ft. 4 in., very strong and healthy until three years ago. Diagnosis: Myxedema. Took P. D. & Co's thyroid tablets, three daily for a year, holding myxedema in check. Fifteen months ago intense pain began in the left hand, the end phalanx purple during pain. A row of small nodules could be felt crossing the palm; the hand gradually became useless, all fingered joints stiffening until motion ceased, flesh soft and flabby, color changing from white, bloodless, to a red flush deepening to a blur; these changes may occur within half an hour. The malady extends from wrist to finger-tips, pain most distressing, relieved only by opium. For a month the pain is almost continuous, especially at night. The best results come from iodine in maximum dosage.

A. F. H., Kans.

The symptoms strongly recall Raynaud's disease. I advise the use of hyoscyamine amorphous enough to dilate the blood-vessels somewhat, usually from

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Phenacetin for children is slow in action, sometimes cumulative and may be profitably replaced by lactophenin.—Hatfield.

three to four granules a day. Keep the bowels clear and aseptic. The case is by no means typical but this is what I gather from your description.—Ed.

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QUERY 3153:—"Colic." Lady, 28, attacks of colic for fifteen years, relieved only by hypodermics of morphine; nausea attends, slight jaundice at times; pain in right side over liver. Exploratory incision made: Liver very large, gall-bladder and ducts atrophied, everything matted by adhesions. She was better after the operation, except for vomiting, but in less than a month pains reappeared, jaundice increased till green, incessant vomiting. Then bile passed freely, mostly into stomach; improved except as to vomiting, rectal feeding, very weak and nervous, distressing gastric flatulence, vomits greenish yellow mucus, growing weaker, no fever.

J. E. B., Iowa.

A case of periodic infection of the biliary passages by micro-organisms from the alimentary canal. Put her upon the diet of well-skimmed milk and fruit juices with clear soup (i. e. strained soup). Whenever the stomach is irritable give this through the colon. Empty colon by flushing with warm saline solution. Give internally the same combination we use with such great success for gall-stones—sodium succinate five grains, dioscorein three granules, and holdine two granules before each meal and at bedtime. Meet the paroxysms with hyoscyamine, glonoin and strychnine arsenate a granule each every fifteen minutes and hot colonic flushing. Stick to this treatment for at least three months, in the meantime using iodine ointment persistently over the liver. When improved, add berberine gr. 1-6 to each dose and continue until the attacks have completely ceased.—Ed.

Wenckebach reports favorably on the use of unguentum Crede, in septic endocarditis, gr. 1-5 to 3-4 injected intravenously.—Merck's.

QUERY 3154:—"Sea-Sickness." My patient has almost continuous vomiting while on a boat; she is starting for Europe.

C. S., Illinois.

For sea-sickness empty the alimentary canal completely by repeated doses of Saline Laxative taken during the three days previous to setting sail. During this time let the diet be light, carefully eaten so that the patient goes on board with the digestion in perfect condition. During the trip give a teaspoonful of Saline Laxative every morning. If symptoms of sickness come, give a granule of gelseminine and one of hyoscyamine amorphous every hour until slight dryness of the mouth is felt, and after that often enough to keep up this effect. The diet should be light and carefully eaten during the whole trip; also exercise taken with constant employment for the mind to keep the thoughts off the possibility of sea-sickness. Many elderly men forget this possibility in the interest of a game of poker.—Ed.

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QUERY 3155:—"Verbenin." What can you tell me as to verbenin in epilepsy?

J. W., Kansas.

We have been unable to find anything as to either physiologic or therapeutic action of verbenin. It has been warmly recommended as a remedy in epilepsy by Prof. French, who suggests it as a vermifuge; as yet reports are meager, although it is undoubtedly effective in such cases. I have tentatively recommended a dosage of two granules four times a day adding one daily dose whenever a fit occurs.—Ed.

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QUERY 3156:—"Arbutin." Please explain why you speak of arbutin in doses

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Pathognomonic temperature curves are in frequent in children, especially in typhoid fever, malaria and broncho-pneumonia.—Hatfield.

of 15 grains while the A. A. Co., only lists granules of gr. 1-67? I have had cystitis ten years, rise five times a night, and for six months have suffered the torments of the damned; if I do not answer calls promptly I can start the stream only by hard straining. No stricture. Fatigue increases the trouble greatly, as does constipation. I am 34 and otherwise healthy, though rheumatic fifteen years ago, and since that any food increasing uric acid causes prostatic trouble.

W. J. D., Texas.

In ordinary cases we prefer small dosage for this reason: Arbutin acts upon its conversion into hydroquinone in the urine, but a very small part is thus converted, and it seems probable that the large doses are mostly wasted. Hence, we usually recommend the little granules frequently repeated, say, 1 every one-fourth hour in acute cases, so that there shall be a constant production of hydroquinone all day long.—Ed.

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QUERY 3157:—"Intestinal Catarrh." Woman, wasted, appetite inordinate, nervous, constipated, thinks she feels a worm eating the food she takes; it squirms if the food doesn't please it. Have given quassia, santonin and calomel without producing worms; if she has no tape-worm would the A. A. Co.'s remedy do any harm?

J. S., Ontario.

If she has a tape worm she will pass joints, but there may be some other worm there, and while the disease is probably gastro-intestinal catarrh, I should give the worm remedy at any rate, and watch for results. Nothing living in the bowel can stand it. Follow the directions carefully, giving the full dose.—Ed.

For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

QUERY 3158:—"Typhoid Fever." I treated a case of typhoid fever and am proud to say that my little patient is himself again. After 26 days of fever from 102 to 105.75 lower at night, higher in the afternoon, nothing abnormal except high fever, the strange feature was that when the fever subsided, it would not stay down, but went up to 99.5 every afternoon, though normal or subnormal at night. After some weeks of this the patient complaining only of being starved, no other corroborative symptom existing, I finally quit all medicine except a compound tonic, got the boy up and dressed and put him on horse back. He is now completely convalescent, except a slight cough, but the fever still rises. What does it mean?

A. H., Alabama.

A tendency to fever remains often after severe typhoid. It may be due to the use of solid food, to intestinal sepsis, to bad hygienic influences in and around the house, or if marked may indicate the supervention of tuberculosis. I have known an unpleasant visitor to elevate the temperature four degrees. There may also be unhealed ulcers in the bowels. One of these suggestions may put you on the right track in the present case.—Ed.

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QUERY 3159:—"Dysmenorrhea." Wife, 28, painful menstruation, flow not excessive but lasts fourteen days, sometimes membrane discharged with much pain; she looks frail but has good color; has miscarried twice and has one child; severe hematemeses two years ago; inclined to syncope; urine normal.

W. O., Michigan.

Membranous dysmenorrhea. No evidence of pregnancy. Keep bowels clear and aseptic and one or two days before the next menstruation begin with Buckley's Uterine Tonic, a tablet every two hours until the mouth is slightly

dry and then often enough to keep up that effect until one day after the flow has ceased. Do this each month and you will have no further difficulty.—Ed.

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QUERY 3160:—"Dysmenorrhea." Lady, 28, married, has suffered years with painful and profuse menstruation, keeping in bed for days; pain before or during the flow; no relief from morphine or coal-tars; never pregnant; no leucorrhea.

M. S., Alabama.

Two combinations would suit this case. First, Buckley's Uterine Tonic; or helonin six granules, cicutine hydrobromate three granules, gelseminine three granules and anemonin six granules to be given together every six, four, three or two hours according to need. Keep bowels clear and aseptic and see that kidneys are eliminating satisfactorily.—Ed.

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QUERY 3161:—"Gastric Ulcer." Boy, 19, ailing 18 months, treated for indigestion and gastric catarrh without benefit; vomits nearly everything he takes; better on hydrozone with careful diet; anemic, wasted, now vomits hydrozone; changed treatment to silver and bismuth.

H. C., Kentucky.

I advise the use of condurangin, a granule one hour before each meal with a glass of hot water; strict limitation of food to hot milk and fresh fruit juices for several weeks and then carefully adding as he seems able to digest other food. If bowels are not regular add juglandin a granule every two hours while awake.—Ed.

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QUERY 3162:—"Constipation: Infantile." Lobelin does not act as a cathartic in infants for me even when

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For malarial or inflammatory enlargement of the liver give daily doses of quinine arsenate.—McDavitt.

Werler recommends colloidal mercury as a specific in syphilis; mild, prompt, non-toxic, reliable, used by inunction.

pushed to the emetic effect; the child is much troubled with colic. Infants' Anodyne adds to the constipation; the stools are like sheep droppings and pass with great pain. The child does not sleep; bromide and chloral affect the head unpleasantly.

J. S., Iowa.

Lobelol does good in nearly all cases, but occasionally fails. Try juglandin, giving a granule a day and increasing as necessary. Especially give fat—all and any kind you can get it to take. Oil your index finger and introduce it into the rectum to stretch the sphincter also. Maltine is somewhat laxative for these children.—Ed.

❖

QUERY 3163:—"Cystitis; Tubercular." Can you or any CLINIC reader tell me anything to relieve a woman with tubercular cystitis? Urine contains tubercle bacilli and albumin, s.g. 1008, kidney also affected, operation wound in breast last November still unhealed.

C. H., Nebraska.

The best thing I have found in tubercular cystitis is eucalyptol, up to 5 drops four times a day. Wash the bladder out with warm boric-acid solution and inject a drachm of Euarol, leaving it in the bladder until expelled naturally. You might try arbutin in large doses if eucalyptol does not answer. Use Euarol after the irritation has moderated under eucalyptol. Of course, she will die, Doctor, but this may give her considerable relief.—Ed.

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QUERY 3164:—"Colic." Healthy boy, aged 5, good appetite, sleeps well, tongue yellow, bowels regular; has attacks every four to eight weeks, lasting until calomel stools are produced; stomach will retain nothing, no flatu-

lence, no tenderness, temperature may be above or below normal, had attacks since infancy.

D. B., Arkansas.

The trouble is with the boy's diet, and if that is properly regulated, he should have no trouble. Possibly the anal sphincter needs dilation. I look to these two suggestions as pointing to the treatment rather than to drugs.—Ed.

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QUERY 3165:—"Proctitis." Please give me your best treatment for proctitis with slight hemorrhage and no hemorrhoids.

S. K., Missouri.

Wash out the rectum once every two hours with a pint of hot water containing 5 grains of zinc sulphocarbolate. Give internally emetin gr. 1-67 every hour during the day. Thoroughly empty the upper bowel with repeated doses of Saline Laxative, and limit the diet to such food as is entirely digested in the stomach.—Ed.

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QUERY 3166:—"Spleen Enlarged." How many tablets of berberine gr. 1-6 should be given daily for an enlarged spleen?

G. T., Illinois.

In enlarged spleen begin with 3 tablets a day of berberine and add 1 tablet daily every three days. Don't be in a hurry as it is a slow medicine but very sure. Give it for three months.—Ed.

❖

QUERY 3167:—"Heart-Disease." I have mitral stenosis, heart too violent at times; urine normal, strictly temperate, age 44, perfectly healthy otherwise.

S. S., Pennsylvania.

My treatment would be first the dry diet, keeping your weight well below

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For dysentery with griping pains and muco-purulent or bloody stools give castor oil, tr. opii, carbolic acid and mint.—McDavitt

For further suggestions on these queries see the "Ad Index" in the advertising pages following.

the average for your height, avoiding excitement, tea, coffee and tobacco, and regulating your work carefully so as not to put a strain on the weak organs. This treatment is fully described in the book entitled "Treatment of the Sick." By this method I have treated many cases with such success that I do not consider the malady apt to shorten the life by a day.—Ed.

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QUERY 3168:—"Indigestion." Baby, flatulent, white stools, colic, alternate diarrhea, restless, feces curdy, bottle-fed, two months old.

O. W., Indiana.

Give the baby calomel gr. 1-67 every hour until the bowels move, and after that keep them on the move with juglandin which is well suited for babies either for diarrhea or for constipation. One granule a day ought to suffice, but give more if necessary.—Ed.

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QUERY 3169:—"Purpura." Wife, 33, gums black and swollen, mouth very sore, black spots over legs; menses irregular, too much and too often; unable to be up and about, ovaries tender, cannot stand on feet.

J. H., Texas.

Haven't you a case of purpura hemorrhagica? Drain the uterus by glycerin tampons. Give hydrastine to check the tendency to hemorrhage, keeping the bowels clear and aseptic, for the latter best using calcium sulphocarbolate 60 grains a day and upwards. If the tendency to hemorrhage continues, add to the above calcium chloride 30 grains a day.—Ed.

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QUERY 3170:—"Location Open." There is a vacancy here where a phy-

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Barring cerebral lesions, continued high fever shows accumulation and attempted destruction of toxins in the child.—Hatfield.

sician can have a monopoly. No other within fifteen miles. Thickly settled country, exclusively country practice. Good man can clear \$2,000 a year. Position free, nothing to sell, the people want a doctor. The two CLINICS are the proper stuff and I cannot see how any one who desires to keep abreast of the times, can get along without them.

J. F. M., Kentucky.

I think we shall have no trouble in sending you doctors enough to populate at least four counties.—Ed.

✱

QUERY 3171:—"Diploma Wanted." Do you know any medical college that will graduate a three-year student on paying the fees for the fourth course and standing an examination?

W. H., Georgia.

There is not a medical college of reputable standing that will graduate any man unless he complies with the rules of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and one of these is, that the last course must be attended at the college that graduates, and it is a mighty good thing it is so. We have had diploma mills enough in America.—Ed.

✱

QUERY 3172:—"Literature for Laity." Please send me any literature you may have for distribution, for the purpose of getting the alkaloidal products before the public.

F. M., Michigan.

Please, Doctor, take especial notice that we give no literature to the public, sell no goods to the public, accept no subscriptions to journals or books from the public, dealing exclusively with physicians. Nor have we ever authorized or favored a publication of anything regarding alkalometry in any periodical designed for circulation to any but doctors.—Ed.

I have treated 35 typhoids without a death, temperature reaching normal in all by 14th morning without antipyretics.—Hubbard.

News, Notes and Notions

Since May 1 smallpox has been reported to the Illinois state board of health from 29 counties.

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San Francisco has passed an ordinance limiting drug-clerks' hours of labor to 138 every two weeks.

✽

The Tri-State Medical Society of Ala., Ga., and Tenn., has selected October 7, 8 and 9, as the dates of the 14th Annual Meeting, which will be held in Birmingham, Ala.

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A suit to recover the value of two scholarships, alleged to have been contracted for by the Milwaukee Medical College, was entered in the circuit court recently by the two students.

✽

At the recent session of the American Congress of Tuberculosis, in New York, delegates were present from all parts of the world. Many papers were read treating of the disease, remedies and applications.

✽

A new medical building has been in process of construction at Cornell University. Among the special features is a cooler, or series of coolers, with a capacity of 500 cadavers. The night watchman has tendered his resignation.

Michigan reports the case of a child whose parents are mutes, yet who can talk and hear like other children. The scientists familiar with the case consider it a contradiction of the laws of heredity.

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Since January 1, 26 persons have been adjudged insane in one county in Ohio and removed to the asylum. This sounds alarming and one begins to wonder what the conditions in said county can be that it is so productive of lunacy.

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Crazed by whisky, three patients in the county pest-house in Deadwood, S. D., set fire to the building, destroying it, after they had overturned beds and destroyed the furniture. The patients were rescued with difficulty, and a temporary shelter found, after they had spent nearly all of the night on the hillside.

✽

The tunnel microbe has made its appearance. Its presence in the human system is known by lassitude, lowered vitality, anemia and digestive troubles. This new addition to the microbe family, masquerades under the modest title, *anklastonia duodenalis*. It has been called St. Gothard's disease in Europe, because it came into prominence during the building of the famous St. Gothard tunnel, in the south of Switzerland, 22 years ago.

"Pink-eye" is having a serious effect on the attendance of many schools in various localities. The disease is contagious, and although of brief duration, makes complete rest for the eyes a necessity.

❖

Fifty Chicago and Northwestern track layers have been quarantined in boarding cars at Elva. A bad case of smallpox has developed among them, the quarantined patient and the men being near the main track.

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Examiners for a life insurance company have found that one of their recent applicants has his heart on the right side. The doctors declared him to be normal in every other respect, and decided to take him as a risk.

❖

The people of Ellsworth, Iowa, are panic-stricken with fear of a hydrophobia epidemic. One victim is dead and eight others are receiving treatment in the Pasteur hospital in Chicago, as the result of bites received from one small pet canine.

❖

The American Congress of Tuberculosis assembled in New York in a three-day session May, 14, 15 and 16. Preventive legislation, embracing the social, municipal and state, medical and surgical, and veterinary aspects, were discussed.

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The most obvious lesson of the shocking catastrophe at the sanitarium of the St. Luke's Society, which recently burned in Chicago with the loss of ten patients and the injury of over two score, is that all such institutions should be

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Still says vaccination is unnecessary. A good active cantharidal blister is an infallible preventive of smallpox!

fireproof. It is something worse than criminal to hold invalids and demented persons prisoners, bound and chained to beds in a five-story, quick-burning building. If not absolutely fireproof then their height should be limited to three stories, and of such slow-burning construction as to give the inmates a chance for their lives.

❖

A Philadelphia physician has presented a bill for \$190,070 for professional services in attending State Senator Magee during his long illness which terminated in his recent demise. The executors of the estate have refused to pay the bill averring that it is exorbitant.

❖

In the County Hospital, Chicago, a professional cook has been established in each ward, since which time there has been no complaint about the food. The ward cook plan, the warden thinks, more than compensates for the outlay of the \$25 per month required for each cook.

❖

Detroit physicians are puzzled over the case of a patient who went to sleep nine days ago and has not awakened. All efforts to restore him to consciousness have been in vain. He walks in his sleep, drinks frequently but eats little or no food which causes doubt of recovery.

❖

It is said, by those who claim to be rightly informed, that eight deaths can be attributed directly to the malarial atmosphere of the City Hall, Chicago. If true, the condition is a reproach and disgrace to those in power and characteristic of an administration which sets at defiance the public good.

The low arterial pressure produced by veratrum endured two to four hours, according to the size of the dose.—Gillardoni.

Students of the Rush Medical College declare they will not take their diplomas under the convocation tent on the University of Chicago campus. In a senior class meeting the students objected to the order that they receive their diplomas along with academic students, and said that they would have their own graduation exercises or none.

❧

A doctor, writing on woman's work in a French magazine, says that over 6,300,000 French women work for their living, about 3,000,000 of whom are married. Over 2,700,000 are employed in forestry or agriculture; industrial occupation claim nearly 2,000,000 more; the cloister 120,000; the theater about 12,000, and the liberal professions 138,460.

❧

Love will find a way even in a pesthouse. Two patients in the Kansas City institution, both suffering from smallpox, recovered together and during their convalescent stage found time to fall in love with each other. It was planned that they should marry as soon as they were released and their plan was recently carried out with the aid of the marriage document and a priest.

❧

A physician of Paris, Dr. Durand, who like others has lately been studying the medicinal value of beer yeast, states that it has specific influence on other germs, especially those which cause suppuration. Its remarkable effect on boils has been repeatedly pointed out. He also uses yeast for suppurating inflammations of the throat, and for diphtheria where the serum does not take hold. Excellent results from beer yeast have also been

noted in cases of smallpox. Instead of fresh, the yeast may be used in a dry state. Other French physicians recommend the use of a yeast extract instead of the yeast itself. That approaches nuclein.

❧

At the session of the American congress of tuberculosis today, statistics were presented which estimated that over one-seventh of the world's population die from this disease. In this country, including its insular possessions, there are upward of ten million persons suffering from tuberculosis, of which one-half will ultimately terminate in death.

❧

A new disease which the victims at present refer to as "creososis" has made its appearance among workmen on creosote paving. The paving is wooden blocks soaked with creosote, and the result of handling it frequently is to poison the men. The victims first feel the effects of the poison in their faces, especially about the eyes, which in some instances are nearly blinded.

❧

The California State Medical Society has passed a resolution emphatically condemning the action of the mayor of San Francisco for his removal of the so-called old Board of Health, on the ground that it had erroneously, as he alleged, declared the existence of bubonic plague in the city. The resolution declared that the mayor's position is absolutely unsupported by any competent, unprejudiced physician, and is in direct conflict with the findings of the Federal Government experts and special commission.

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Catarrhal Stomatitis: Equal parts of glycerin and tincture of chloride of iron, painted over the affected surface.—Tyson.

The arterial pressure begins to fall fifteen minutes after taking veratrum. The fall is more rapid than the subsequent rise.—Gillardoni.

Medical students at the University of Chicago are up in arms against the men who direct its policy. Tobacco, generally supposed to be a great soother of anger, is the cause. The rule against smoking in the university buildings drove the students to chewing. Now the janitors have removed all the cuspidors.

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The charges that have been made against the Milwaukee Medical College are reported to have assumed a very serious aspect. Among other irregularities being investigated is the case of a student who was given a diploma after failing to pass the examination, the parchment being signed by a member of the faculty who had been dead several weeks at the time the diploma is dated.

❖

In 1881 the death rate from consumption in New York was 5.98 per cent. Last year it was 2.56 per cent. The great decrease is held to be the result of the crusade of the Board of Health against this disease by the adoption three years ago of an anti-spitting ordinance. The total number of arrests to date for violation of this ordinance is 32,850, and the amount of the fines paid, \$21,900.

❖

The Lincoln Park policemen have recently added medicine cases to their equipment. In several recent accidents, life has been saved by their aid. Ten new chainless safety bicycles were also distributed among the park force and the medicine chests are so constructed that they can be easily adjusted in front of the handlebars. Once the chests are fastened to the bicycles they will be a permanent fixture.

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Aphthæ: Equal parts of glycerin and Monsel's solution, painted on the ulcers, rinsing the mouth afterwards.—Beale.

Leprosy has developed to such an alarming extent among the people of western Nicaragua, particularly in Leon and Chinendega, as to cause a warning to be sent to parents against permitting their children to go on the streets of the towns for fear of unknowingly coming into contact with lepers, all of whom are licensed to go where they please and beg. The number of leprosy persons in Nicaragua at the present time is estimated to be above 2,000.

❖

Dr. James Edwin Russell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a signed statement, offers his body to anybody who wants it for the purpose of vivisection. He proposes to allow himself to be carved and cut, amputated and spliced for a year, if he lives that long under the surgeon's knife. Dr. Russell says that he expects to die before the year is out, which shows that he hasn't the confidence in surgery which he ought to have.

❖

"But the beggarman made a mumping face,
And knocked at every gate."

The automobile or shopping face is now no longer fashionable. The mumping face has taken the place—and unless you have at least one swollen parotid gland, you are "way back" in the nineteenth century. The beggarman has gone his way, and high fevers and puffed jaws bear testimony of his coming.

❖

By an expedition to the disease-stricken parts of India, the effectiveness of "benzozone" is to be tested. Benzozone is an organic peroxide, which is believed

By continuous administration of veratrum permanent lowering of arterial pressure was maintained for twenty days.—Gillardoni.

to possess absolute antiseptic powers in the intestinal tract, and which, if that supposition proves true, would be not only a cure but prove a total preventive of such diseases as typhoid fever, cholera, plague, dysentery and all other diseases the seat of which is in the intestines. The specific object of the coming trip to India is to investigate tropical dysentery, but the effect of benzozone will also be tried on other diseases.

❖

A young physician of Phoenix, Ariz., suffering from tuberculosis, has been experimenting upon himself by injecting into his veins a solution of formaldehyde. He has been an almost hopeless victim of the disease, but the effect of the solution on his system was almost immediate, causing a rise in temperature and convulsive features; but in a day or two he was able to leave his bed with strong hopes of recovery.

❖

That is an interesting theory broached by a doctor in a discussion in a local medical society, that one-half the world's insanity at the present time is due to the administering of too many strong drugs by the physicians of fifty years ago. But how about a hundred and many hundred years ago? The farther we go back the stronger we find the medication, and if there is anything in the theory, why is not the greater part of the world's population of the present day insane?

❖

The committee of the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, appointed to erect a memorial to the late Jesse William Lazear, who lost his life as the re-

sult of an experiment on the transmission of yellow fever, reports that sufficient money has been subscribed to erect a memorial tablet, and to establish a library fund for the purchase of works relating to tropical diseases.

❖

At Kankakee, Ill., a doctor reports the birth of a child with two heads. The secondary head is about two-thirds the size, and projects from the back of the normal head. The second head is well formed but featureless. It is thought that the excrescence may be removed, though it may be three months before the operation can be undertaken. The child is healthy.

❖

A traveling doctor who makes tours through Kansas, recently wrote the board asking what the fee is for securing a license to practice medicine in Kansas. The secretary of the board replied that it was \$10. He immediately wrote back: "Send me license at once C.O.D." Evidently there is one doctor who thinks that the new license law is for revenue purposes only.

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In Deadwood, S. D., four doctors accompanied by the sheriff and several deputies, visited a theater and vaccinated the entire audience in one bunch. The sheriff and his deputies stood guard at all the entrances to prevent the escape of any of the inmates, and players and audience alike had to submit to the operation. Many tried to force their way through the doors and others through the windows and skylights. Finally all submitted but five and these were marched to the county jail to spend the night.

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Mouth Ulcers: Potassium chlorate gr. xx t.i.d., (adult), locally as lotion; permanganate for fetor, silver for ulcer.—Osler.

No other arterial sedative is as powerful as veratrum nor can any other be given for long periods without losing effect.—Gillardon.

A physician of Kansas City, desiring to end his life, took sixty grains of morphine. When discovered after the lapse of several hours, he was sitting at the desk, feeling his own pulse. To a friend who called he said: "I have taken sixty grains of morphine but I don't feel any of the physiologic effects, Doctor." After heroic treatment the poison was counteracted and no bad effects followed.

❖

Surgery has found a way to dispose of the "double chin." A successful operation to that end has just been performed at the University hospital. The excessive fat beneath the chin of the patient had caused a dangerous pressure upon the right and left carotid arteries and the flow of blood to the brain from the aorta was impeded. Four slits were made in the chin so that the fat could be removed.

❖

Another effort to combat tuberculosis has just been communicated to the French Academy of Medicine, by Dr. Spadari. He claims to have arrested the progress of incipient consumption by administering iodide of potassium in solution, in very small doses, each dose followed by an inhalation of spirits of turpentine, lasting ten minutes. The treatment is concurrent with the usual hygienic and dietetic treatment.

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The St. Louis Board of Health has dismissed the consulting city bacteriologist under whose supervision the germs of tetanus were distributed in antitoxin. The punishment is wholly inadequate. The law universally defines criminal negligence when it results in death to be

manslaughter. The failure to carry out that definition when the persons responsible are of such position as to evoke sympathy or permit the exertion of influence, is responsible in part for the frequency of such tragic events.

❖

Dr. Lietz, of Hamburg, claims to have discovered a method of rendering water as combustible as oil, producing a pure white light and intense heat. It has always been a mystery that water, composed of hydrogen, the most inflammable of gases and of oxygen the principal supporter of combustion, should itself be non-inflammable.

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At Paris during a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, something of a stir was created by one of the prominent members, who asserted that the popular notion that people who have heart-trouble cannot safely take chloroform was fallacious. He produced statistics in support of his statements, and declared that chloroform prudently used was still the safest anesthetic.

❖

The New Jersey assembly, after a long and humorous debate, passed recently the mosquito-extermimating bill by a vote of 48 to 9. The bill appropriates \$10,000 to the State Experiment Station, for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the habits, origin and breeding places of the mosquito, and their relation to malarial and other diseases. The money is to be expended by the State Entomologist, who is very confident the pest can be driven from the state.

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Salivation: Stop mercury; pot. chlorate internally and as lotion; laxatives; hot baths; alkaline beverages; iodine; atropine.—Osler.

In doses required for therapeutic effect veratrum is always well borne. Over-doses cause vomiting and diarrhea.—Gillardoni.

It is alleged that a discovery has been made of a method by which bodily sensations of pain may be prevented from reaching the brain, doing away with the necessity of anesthetics in surgery. The plan might be called "short-circuiting" the nerves. The discovery of the wave theory of electric transmission, permitted the discovery of the possibility of short-circuiting a nerve. It was found that the rate of oscillation along a nerve is 300,000 per second, approximately.

✽

A London physician of large practice asserts that, owing to his extremely sensitive sense of smell, he can foretell the coming of death forty-eight hours. He says that when a patient comes within two days of death a peculiar, earthy smell is emitted from the body. He attributes the smell to mortification, which begins within the body before life is extinct. Dogs probably also have this sense, for hunting hounds have been frequently observed to commence a mournful baying a day or two before their master dies.

✽

A singular character has been the sensation at Rome, for the last few weeks. His name is Richard Jaunasch. Till the age of 26 he followed the trade of a glazier. Then having caught consumption he determined to change his mode of living, and for the last few years has wandered up and down, sleeping on the bare ground and living on the fruits of the earth. He is an educated man and gives lectures, his object being to induce men to follow his example, airing themselves as he has done. Without shoes or stockings, his hair reaching to his shoul-

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Except in rickety children fever is conservative, rarely requiring other than hydro-pathic treatment.—Hatfield.

ders and clothed in a cotton tunic, he walks the streets of the eternal city, followed by gaping curious crowds.

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One of the most interesting papers read before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Detroit, was entitled: "What shall we do with the consumptive poor?" The author advocates the belief that it is the duty of the public to take care of its consumptives and thus protect the innocent from being afflicted. In his opinion tuberculosis is a communicable disease, but it does not belong to the class properly called contagious.

✽

The Milwaukee Medical College is on the rack. Serious charges are made against the management of the institution, by a committee of the Milwaukee Medical Society, alleging that the college has advertised in its prospectus physicians who do not give lectures, that students were graduated from the college who had failed to pass the examinations, and that students were admitted who had insufficient educational attainments.

✽

Chicago needs an institution for the treatment of children suffering from contagious diseases. Here is a good and worthy opening for some philanthropist to put into use a part of his surplus funds. In March and April more than 1450 persons were reported to the health department as stricken with scarlet fever, diphtheria and other contagious diseases. At the county hospital the cots are strewn about the corridors. To accommodate any more applicants it would be necessary to hang hammocks.

Veratrum nearly always causes diuresis, increasing the specific gravity and the solid constituents of the urine.—Gillardoni.

A photograph obtained without the use of a camera, but by means of the intense light of an X-ray machine, is the latest victory of science. The plate was an 8x10, and exposed three minutes. The plate was placed in a black paper envelop such as are used to protect plates from any light, and placed on a table with the hand placed firmly upon it and kept in that position while the ray was turned on and during exposure. The plate was developed and fixed in the usual way.

❖

Grave fears are entertained of the wholesale death from cholera of the pilgrims to Mecca. Three hundred thousand people will assemble at the Moham-medan shrine on Thursday to offer the customary sacrifices of sheep, goats and pigeons. After Thursday the remains of the butchered beasts and birds, which will be left to rot under the burning sun, are likely to lay the foundation of a terrible plague. In 1894 one-third of the devotees died from infection, encouraged by the practice of the multitude of kissing the holy stone.

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At the Omaha Medical and Dental College, a fierce battle was fought between the 300 students. For several months bad feeling has been brewing between the "medics" and "dents," which culminated in a riot. Two students were painfully injured and probably 100 are disfigured. Almost every desk and piece of furniture in the building was damaged. The members of the faculty tried to stop the fight but without success. Several dental students left patients in the chairs and rushed to the fray. But which licked?

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The promptest antipyretic for children is antipyrin in alcoholic solution given by the mouth or by the rectum.—Hatfield.

Thirty-one years ago a Tennessee farmer was holding the spring of a clothes pin between his teeth and by accident sucked it into the windpipe. It afterwards passed into the lungs. During all these years it has been a source of constant annoyance. After his death, which recently occurred, a post-mortem was held and the spring found imbedded in the right lung. It was six coils, three quarters of an inch long and one-third of an inch thick but was perfect in shape. The lung was about one-third its normal size and its use for breathing totally destroyed.

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Santonin has been found of special value in epilepsy and locomotor ataxia. Its physiologic action is markedly upon the nervous system, producing in large doses great weakness, tremor, perspiration, coldness of the extremities, vomiting, and, not infrequently, quick, sharp convulsions, terminating in death from paralysis of respiration. The effect upon the vision is very marked; at first everything appears blue, which speedily turns to a greenish yellow, which may be followed by total blindness, lasting a week or more. Its pronounced effects upon the nervous system give us a clue to a remedial agent of great power in influencing general changes of nervous sensibility. Lydston claims to have obtained better results from santonin in epilepsy than from the bromide treatment. In the fulgurant pains of locomotor ataxia the editor of the *Times* says that 2 grains given three times a day yield better results than any other drug. The pains disappear while the patient is under its influence.—Hahn.

Monthly.

Veratrum lessens arterial pressure, with corresponding effect on the pulse-rate, the form and regularity of rhythm unaffected.—Gillardoni.